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ANNUAL CATALOGUE

AND
PRICE LIST
for 1925



VOGELER SEED COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

TO THE TRADE—How to Order By Mail

NAME AND ADDRESS SHOULD ALWAYS BE GIVEN.—Frequently we receive unsigned letters. Sometimes they contain money and orders. Sometimes too, letters are received in which the name of the town is left out and the postmark is blurred. We cannot fill orders unless we know the name and address of the buyer. The easiest way for you is to use our order sheet filling in the blanks. When customers fail to receive their goods in a reasonable time they should write us, and at the same time send a copy of their order, naming the date on which the former one was sent, and the amount of money enclosed, and in what form. This will enable us to investigate the matter.

CASH WITH ORDER.—The proper way is to send remittance in full to cover order and postage. We send orders C. O. D. only if 25 per cent of the amount of order is enclosed. Plants we never send out C. O. D.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Remittances may be made by any of the following methods, viz: Postal Money Order, Draft on Salt Lake City, or Express Company's Money Order, or cash may be sent by Registered Letter. Remittances sent in any other way are entirely at the sender's risk. Small amounts may be sent in two cent postage stamps.

WHEN TO ORDER.—We endeavor, when placing our catalogue in the hands of our regular customers, early in January, to have our stock of seeds, etc., complete in every respect; and those of our patrons who favor us with their orders early are sure of receiving prompt attention, and assist us in reducing the heavy strain which always occurs as the season advances. Order early and avoid delays.

USE THE ORDER SHEET.—In each copy of our catalogue we place an order sheet. It will aid us greatly if you will make your order out upon it, using one line for each article ordered, and as far as possible write them in the way they are catalogued, beginning at the front. We will gladly furnish you additional order sheets if you write for them.

NOTICE CAREFULLY THE PRICES.—Be sure to know whether we or you are to pay the freight or express, and bear in mind that we do not pay the express or freight charges except when quoted prepaid, nor on farm seeds, poultry supplies, etc.

THE PRICES WE QUOTE on vegetable and flower seeds will hold good as long as stocks last. The prices on grass seed, grains and all farm seeds and poultry supplies are those ruling January 1st, 1925 and are subject to change. As far as possible we will fill in full all orders that are quoted subject to variations in price, but if market values will not permit this, we will send all that money remitted will pay for.

FREE OF POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES.—Packets, ounces, quarter pounds or pounds, ordered at list prices, will be sent free by mail or express, and upon all goods quoted in our catalogue, where it says: Prepaid by Mail or Express.

Customers ordering enough for a freight shipment, 100 pounds or more, or desiring to pay their own mail or express charges, may deduct 10 cents per pound from prices in this catalogue on all seeds quoted by the pound.

SEED BY WEIGHT.—We supply half pound and over at pound rates; less half pound lots are charged at ounce, or quarter pound rates; 25 lbs. and over at 100 lb. rates when quoted.

PARCELS POST.—A new and adequate Parcels Post law now applies to shipments of seeds, bulbs, plants and poultry supplies (except poisons and liquids). Packages are subject to a limit or maximum weight in the first, second and third zones of 70 lbs.; and in all other zones, fourth to eighth, of 50 lbs. The maximum size of a package is 72 inches for combined length and largest girth. Insurance will be effected only when asked for and remitted for as follows: Parcels to the value of \$25 or under for 5c; to the value of \$25 to \$50 for 10c.

We recommend that you include with your remittance this insurance fee; it not only assures quicker delivery, but protects you in case the goods are lost in the mails.

ZONE RATES may be had by application to your postmaster, who will tell you the zone which you are in with reference to Salt Lake City, or we will tell you as nearly as we can if you write us.

DOMESTIC PARCELS POST RATES On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, etc. within the U. S. and Possessions.		First pound or Fraction	Each additional pound or fraction
First Zone—Salt Lake City and within 50 miles of Salt Lake City.....		5c.	1c.
Second Zone within 50 to 150 miles of Salt Lake City.....		5c.	1c.
Third Zone within 150 to 300 miles of Salt Lake City.....		6c.	2c.
Fourth Zone within 300 to 600 miles of Salt Lake City.....		7c.	4c.
Fifth Zone within 600 to 1000 miles of Salt Lake City.....		8c.	6c.
Sixth Zone within 1000 to 1400 miles of Salt Lake City.....		9c.	8c.
Seventh Zone within 1400 to 1800 miles of Salt Lake City.....		11c.	10c.
Eighth Zone all over 1800 miles of Salt Lake City.....		12c.	12c.

FOR PARCELS WEIGHING 8 OUNCES OR LESS, containing seeds, bulbs or books only, the rate of postage to all zones is 1 cent for two ounces or fraction. (Over 8 oz. the parcels post rates apply.)

FOR PARCELS CONTAINING FOURTH CLASS MATTER—other than the above—up to four ounces is permitted to all zones at 1 cent per oz. (Over 4 oz. the above zone rates apply.)

NON-WARRANTY.—Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes, as to the quality of the seeds. There are many contingencies continually arising, to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

We do not give, and our agents and employees are forbidden to give, any warranty, express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these conditions, he must notify us at once and we will give instructions for disposition. The acceptance of seeds under these conditions shall constitute your consent to the purchase.

FROM

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL.

At prices quoted in this Catalogue, we send all **Vegetable Seeds** by the packet, ounce, quarter pound, pound, and all **Flower Seeds** by **Mail, postage prepaid**, without any extra expense to the purchaser. They do not, however, include delivery charges on larger quantities. Insurance on Parcel Post Packages against loss costs 5 cents up to \$25.00 in value, and 10 cents up to \$50.00 in value. We recommend that you include this fee with your remittance. If you order Vegetable and Flower Seeds by the pound, to be sent by freight or express, at your expense, you are entitled to deduct 10 cents per pound from prices quoted.

Extra Order Sheets and Return Envelopes Sent on Application.

Your Name { Mr., Miss
or Mrs. }

Street Address or
No. Rural Delivery.....

Post Office.....

County..... State.....

Forward this Order by {MAIL,
EXPRESS or
FREIGHT}

Station or Express Office.....
(Only if different from P. O.)

Date _____

192...

Amount Enclosed

Money Order - - \$_____

Postage Stamps - - \$.....

Draft - - - \$.....

Coin or Currency - \$_____

Total - \$.....

Our Order No. _____

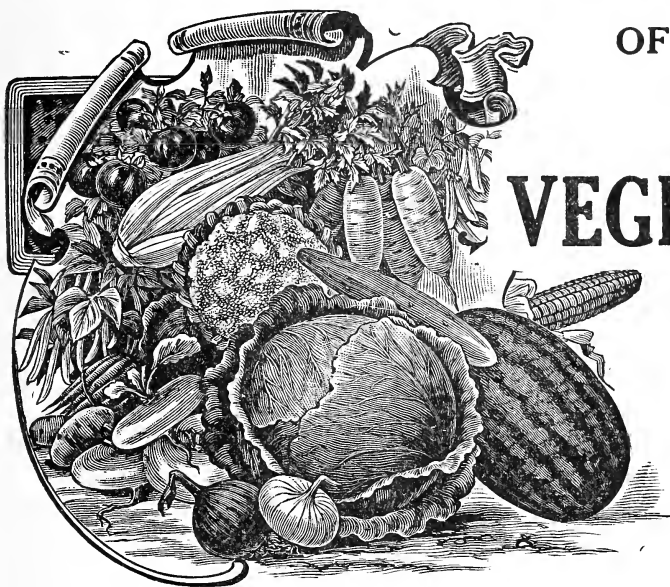
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Special Notice: We shall esteem it a favor if you will give us in the spaces below the NAMES and ADDRESSES of any of your friends that are interested in gardening. We wish to send them our CATALOGUE.

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DESCRIPTIVE LIST



OF NEW AND
CHOICE

VEGETABLE SEEDS

SEASON
1925

To Our Friends and Patrons

It again becomes our pleasure to submit for your consideration our Annual Catalog and Price List. We, at this time, wish to express our sincere appreciation to our many customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and to emphasize the importance of purchasing your season's needs early. Seed stocks this season are very short indeed, many items will not be available at all and some only in limited amounts. In consequence prices are higher than they have been in years. Our quotations will be found as low as First Class Stocks can be sold for, and in most cases they include postage or express charges prepaid to your door.

We assure our customers that every order, large or small, will receive prompt and careful attention, and so far as lies within our power, we shall endeavor to make every purchaser a satisfied one.

Trusting that 1925 will bring increased measure of prosperity and happiness to all our friends and customers, we remain,

Very truly,

VOGELER SEED CO.



THE ESSENTIALS TO THE PRODUCTION OF CHOICE VEGETABLES AND BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

GOOD SOIL.

A rich, sandy loam is the best, but a fair degree of success may be secured from any soil which can be made rich and friable. Good vegetables cannot be grown on barren sand, a cold, hard, lumpy clay, nor in the shade of orchard or other trees.

LIBERAL MANURING.

A soil which does not need enriching in order to produce the best results is rarely found and very often success is in proportion to the liberality with which fertilizers have been used.

Well decomposed stable manure, where straw bedding has been used, is the best; that where sawdust is used is not so good. Often wood ashes, at the rate of one peck to one bushel to the square rod, will be of great benefit. Commercial fertilizers are excellent, and may be used at the rate of four to twelve pounds to the square rod, and the more concentrated forms—such as Nitrate of Soda, Guano, Dried Blood and Potash Salts—at the rate of one to six pounds to the rod. A mass or lump of any of the commercial fertilizers, even if it is but a quarter of an inch in diameter, is liable to kill any seed or young plant, which comes in contact with it, so it is very important that they be thoroughly pulverized and mixed with the soil.

THOROUGH PREPARATION.

Rich soil and liberal manuring will avail little without thorough preparation. The soil must be made friable by thorough and judicious working; if this is well done all that follows will be easy; if it is neglected, only partial success is possible, and that at the cost of a great deal of hard work. The garden should be well plowed or dug to a good depth, taking care, if it is a clay soil, that the work is not done when it is too wet. If a handful from the furrow moulds with slight pressure into a ball which cannot be easily crumbled into fine earth again, the soil is too wet, and if stirred then will be hard to work all summer. The surface should be made as fine and smooth as possible with the harrow or rake. It is generally necessary to plow the whole garden at once, and to do this in time for the earliest crops, but the part which is not planted for some weeks should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation.

GOOD SEEDS, PROPERLY PLANTED.

There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners than hasty, careless or improper sowing of the seed. The seed consists of a minute plant, minus the root, with a sufficient amount of food stowed in or around it to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself, the whole inclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell. To secure germination, moisture, heat and a certain amount of air are necessary. The first steps are the softening of the hard outer shell and the leaves of the plant from the absorption of water, and the changing of the plant food from the form of starch to that of sugar. In the first condition the food is easily preserved unchanged, but the plant cannot use it, while in its sugary condition it is easily appropriated but perishable, and if not used it speedily decays itself and causes decay in the plant. A dry seed may re-

tain its vitality and remain unchanged for years, but after germination has commenced, a check of a day or two in the process may be fatal. There is no time in the life of a plant when it is so susceptible to fatal injury from the over-abundance or want of sufficient heat and moisture as at that between the commencement of germination and the formation of the first true leaves, and it is just then that it needs the aid of a gardener to secure favorable conditions. These are:

First—A proper and constant degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, never wet. This is secured by making the surface of freshly dug soil so fine and the pressing it over the seeds so firmly with the feet or the back of the hoe that the degree of moisture remains as nearly uniform as possible.

Second—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is that most favorable to the germination of the seed of that particular plant. Too high a temperature is often as detrimental as one too low. The proper temperature for each sort may be learned from a careful study of the following pages and the experience of the most successful gardeners in your vicinity.

Third—Covering the seed to such a depth that while a uniform degree of heat and moisture is preserved, the necessary air can readily reach the germinating seed, and the tiny stem push the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil, and can be learned only from practical experience. In general, seeds of the size of the turnip should not be covered with more than half an inch of earth pressed down, while corn may be an inch, beans one to two inches, and peas one to four inches deep.

Fourth—Such a condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it, and the young roots speedily find suitable food. We can usually secure this by thorough preparation of the ground, and taking care never to sow fine seeds when the ground is wet. Occasionally a heavy or long continued rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it, or a few days of strong wind will so dry the ground that the young plants will be killed. In such cases the only remedy is to plant again.

JUDICIOUS CULTIVATION.

Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit it. The more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred while the plants are young, the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower, until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. We have seen hundreds of acres of vegetables where the yield and quality have been materially lowered by injudiciously deep and close cultivation after the roots of the plants had fully occupied the ground. A very small garden, well cultivated and cared for, will give larger returns and be in every way more satisfactory than a much larger one poorly prepared and neglected.

HOW TO BUILD AND MANAGE HOT-BEDS.

FOR early vegetables some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hot-bed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies **bottom heat**. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which plants are to grow.

HEATING MATERIAL.—The best heating material that is easily available is **fresh horse manure**, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly, and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hot-bed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart and, if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

SASH.—Gardeners commonly use sash made especially for hot-beds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends, and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled, and the use of larger and better glass. We would recommend that for home gardens, the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet, and that the glass be not less than 10-14, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

THE FRAME.—This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash, so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

THE SOIL.—This should be **light, rich, friable**. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason, it is much better to prepare in the fall before, and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

MAKING THE BED.—This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to **make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture**. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the others, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature, which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on, and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top—if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles. The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partly open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be put on and carefully leveled. Care

should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees; but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hot-beds fail of good results from these causes, and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet or soggy soil.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED.—The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which are overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well built hot-bed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A COLD FRAME is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants—Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Broccoli, etc.—and is also extremely useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hot-bed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high, and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetable to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep closed in severe weather.

TRANSPLANTING.—In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: Care in taking up the plants, so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, reducing the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hot-bed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening or immediately before or during the first part of a rain—about the worst time being just after a rain, when, the ground being wet, it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all, it should be used freely, and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

WATERING.—The best time to water plants is between sunset and sunrise. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake as soon after watering as it can be done without making the soil muddy.

Garden Seeds in Bulk

Condensed Quantity Prices for Large Buyers and Market Gardeners.

Heretofore it has been our custom to issue a List for Planters using seed in larger amounts than usually priced in our regular catalog. We have decided that it would be more convenient for all concerned to make a condensed quantity Price List and print it on this page. These prices will be adhered to during the season as long as our stocks last. The varieties most commonly used by market Gardeners are listed below. Should prices be desired on others not found here, we shall be pleased to quote promptly upon request. See pages following for detailed descriptions and more complete list.

BEANS—Dwarf

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Giant Stringless	\$2.25	\$20.00
Stringless Green Pod	2.25	20.00
Davis White K. Wax	2.25	20.00
Imp. Golden Wax	2.25	20.00
Pencil Pod Black Wax	2.25	20.00
Broad Windsor	2.50	22.00
Burpee's Imp. Bush Lima	2.50	22.00
White Nary, Great Northern	1.15	10.50
Mexican Pinto	1.25	11.50
Utah Pinkeyes	1.25	11.50

BEANS—Pole

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Kentucky Wonder	\$2.50	\$22.50
Lazy Wife	2.50	22.50
Scarlet Runner	3.00	27.50

SWEET CORN

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Golden Bantam	\$2.00	\$18.00
Bantam Evergreen	2.00	18.00
Money Maker	2.00	18.00
Country Gentleman	2.00	18.00
Stowell's Evergreen	2.00	18.00
Hawling Mob	2.00	18.00
Mammoth White Cory	1.80	16.00
Early Minnesota	1.80	16.00
Early Crosby	1.80	16.00
Field Corns	.75	6.50

PEAS

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Early Alaska	\$2.50	\$22.50
Gradius	2.50	22.50
Little Marvel	2.25	20.00
Laxtonian (Crop failed)		
American Wonder	2.50	22.50
Dwarf Telephone	2.50	22.50
Stratagem	2.50	22.50

ONION SETS

	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Yellow	\$1.50	Write for
White	1.75	Prices

ASPARAGUS

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Early Giant Argenteuil	\$1.70	\$7.50
Palmetto	1.50	6.50
Conovers Colossal	1.50	6.50

BEETS—For stock feeding

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Giant Half-Sugar	\$0.90	\$4.00
Giant Sludstrup	.90	4.00
Golden Tankard	.90	4.00
Mammoth Long Red	.90	4.00
Klein Wanzleben Sugar	.90	4.00

BEETS—For Table Use

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Detroit-Dark Red	\$2.00	\$9.00
Extra Early Egyptian	1.60	7.00
Early Eclipse Blood Turnip	2.00	9.00
Early Wonder Blood Turnip	2.00	9.00
Imp. Blood Turnip	1.60	7.00

CABBAGE

	1 lb.
Golden Acre	\$12.00
Early Jersey Wakefield	2.25
Early Winningstadt	2.00
Rock Red	3.00
Flat Dutch Types	1.75
Copenhagen Market-Danish	2.75
Danish Round Head	2.50
Danish Ball Head	2.50

CUCUMBER

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Klondike	\$2.00	\$9.00
Imp. Long Green	2.00	9.00
Early Frame	1.75	8.00
Davis Perfect	2.00	9.00
Boston Pickling	1.75	8.00

CAULIFLOWER

	4 Oz.	1 lb.
Vogler's Perfection	\$8.00	\$28.00
Other Sorts	7.00	24.00

CARROTS

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Oxheart or Guerande	\$1.70	\$7.50
Ey. Scarlet Horn	2.00	9.00
Chantenay or Model	1.70	7.50
Danvers Half Long	1.70	7.50
Nantes	1.70	7.50
Short White	1.25	6.00

CELERY

	1 lb.
Ideal or Golden Crisp	\$8.00
Winter Queen	2.00
Golden Self Blanching	6.00
Giant Pascal	2.00
White Plume	2.00

LETTUCE

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
New York or Wonderful	\$5.00	\$22.50
Hanson	2.50	10.00
May King	2.50	10.00
Early Curled Simpson	1.75	8.00
Salt Lake Market	3.50	16.00

MUSKMELON

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Pollocks 10-25 Sal. Tint	\$2.50	\$11.50
Rocky Ford Gold Lined	2.50	11.50
Burrell's Gem	2.20	10.00
Casaba Golden Beauty	3.00	14.00
Honey Dew	3.00	14.00

WATERMELON

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Kleckley Sweet	\$2.00	\$9.00
Tom Watson	1.70	7.50
Excel	2.00	9.00
Cannon Ball	1.50	6.50
Cuban Queen	1.40	6.00
Phinney's Early	1.60	7.00
Winter	3.50	16.50

ONION

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Sweet Spanish Valencia		
Strain	\$13.00	\$64.00
Round Yellow Danvers	2.50	11.50
Giant Gibraltar	4.50	21.50
Yellow Globe Danvers	3.50	16.50
Red Weathersfield	3.20	15.00
Australian Brown	2.60	12.00
Silver Skin	4.50	21.50
Southport White Globe	5.00	24.00
Mammoth Silver King	5.00	24.00
Ex. Ey. Barletta & Queen	5.00	24.00
White Welsh for bunching	5.00	24.00

PARSNIP

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Hollow Crown	\$2.00	\$9.00
Gurnsey	2.00	9.00

PEPPER

	1 lb.
Chinese Giant	\$5.50
Ruby King	4.25
Long Red Cayenne	4.25
Pimento	4.25

RADISH

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Perfection or Sparkler	\$1.50	\$6.50
Scarlet Turnip White Tip	1.50	6.50
French Breakfast	1.50	6.50
Icele	1.50	6.50
Chinese Rose-Winter	2.00	9.00
Scarlet Turnip	1.40	6.00

RHUBARB

	1 lb.
Myatts Victoria	\$2.00

PUMPKIN

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Small Sugar	\$1.70	\$7.50
King or Mammoth	2.50	11.50
Cheese or Kentucky Field	1.70	7.50

SALSIFY

	1 lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$2.00

SPINACH

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Bloomsdale Savoy	\$0.70	\$2.50
King of Denmark	1.00	4.00
Long Standing	.70	2.50

SQUASH

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Yellow Summer Crookneck	\$2.00	\$9.00
White Bush	2.00	9.00
Hubbard	2.20	10.00
Pike's Peak	1.25	11.00
Cocozelle Italian Marrow	1.25	11.00
Banana Squash	1.75	16.50

TOMATOES

	1 lb.
John Baer	\$3.25
Earliana	3.50
Chalk's Early Jewel	2.75
San Jose Canner	3.50
New Stone	3.00
Greater Baltimore	3.50
Matchless	3.50

TURNIPS

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Ex. Ey. Prple. Top Milan	\$2.00	\$9.00
Ex. Ey. White Milan	2.00	9.00
Purple Top Strap Leaf	1.30	6.00
White Egg	1.30	6.00
Purple Top White Globe	1.30	6.00
Golden Ball	1.30	6.00

RUTA BAGA

	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Imp. Purple Top	\$1.30	\$6.00

FLOWER SEEDS

ZINNIAS

	¼ Oz.	Oz.
Giant Flowered Colossal		
Mixed Colors	.40	1.25

NASTURTIUMS

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Dwarf, Mixed Colors	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.25
Tall, Mixed Colors	.15	.40	1.25

SWEET PEAS

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Special Mixed			
Spencer	\$0.25	\$0.70	\$2.00
Named Varieties			
Grandiflora	.30	.90	3.00
Mixed	.10	.30	1.00
Grandiflora			
Named Sorts	.15	.40	1.25

Five pounds and over at 10 lb. rate; 25 lbs. and over at 100 lb. rates. Prices on this page do not include delivery charges; if wanted by mail add postage.

Artichoke

The Globe Artichoke is cultivated for its flower heads, which are used in an undeveloped state, cooked like Asparagus. Plant seed early in spring, three inches apart, in rows one foot apart. When one year old, transplant to rows three feet apart and one foot apart in row. Where the winters are severe protect the plants with leaves or dry litter, to keep the crowns from freezing. **Green Globe.** Packet 10c; oz. 60c; 1-4 lb. \$2.00; \$7.50 lb. postpaid.

Asparagus

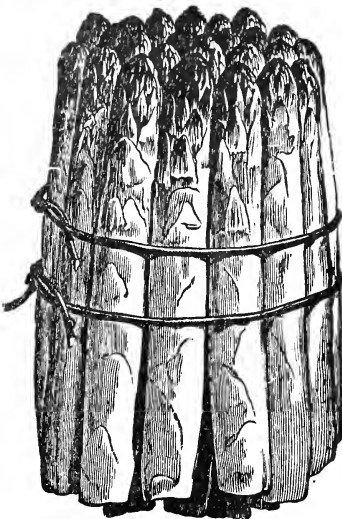
As Asparagus seed germinates very slowly, it is advisable to pour hot water over it. When cool, pour off the water and treat it again with hot water. Sow seed quite early in spring, in a bed of light, rich, well-manured soil, in drills one foot apart and two inches deep. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart. When the plants become withered, cut them down, and spread well-rotted stable manure two inches deep over the bed. Let the plants remain in the seedbed until they are about to grow, early in spring. The subsoil of the permanent bed should be dry, and if not so, it must be well drained. It should be dug thoroughly at least two and a half feet deep, and mixed with plenty of well rotted manure. For private garden use set the plants in rows two feet apart, and about a foot apart in the row, with crowns four inches below the surface, and spread the roots. For field culture the rows should be six feet apart and two feet apart in the rows. Before winter cover the transplanted beds with about four inches of manure, and fork it in the next spring, being careful not to injure the roots. In autumn, cut the ripe tops and burn the refuse. One pound of seed will produce plants sufficient for an acre, and one ounce of seed will sow a drill fifty feet long.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL

The standard variety. A mammoth green sort of the largest size and of good quality. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Palmetto.

A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Argenteuil, but a little earlier and makes larger stalks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c, postpaid.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.

Beans

CULTURE.—Plant all varieties of beans after danger of frost is past.

Bush beans may be planted about 2 inches deep in drills from 24 to 30 inches apart according to the variety and richness of the soil, placing the seeds 3 inches apart or 4 seeds in hills 24 inches apart each way.

Cultivation should be frequent until the plants begin to bloom, but only when the foliage is dry, for if disturbed when wet the vines will rust.

Pole beans require fertile soil. Plant six seeds 2 inches deep in hills around poles 8 feet high, set firmly in the ground.

The poles should be set about 3 feet apart each way and the seeds placed in the ground in a circle about 6 inches from the base of the pole. Cultivate same as for bush beans.

Dwarf, Bush or Snap Beans.

Yellow or Wax-Pod Varieties

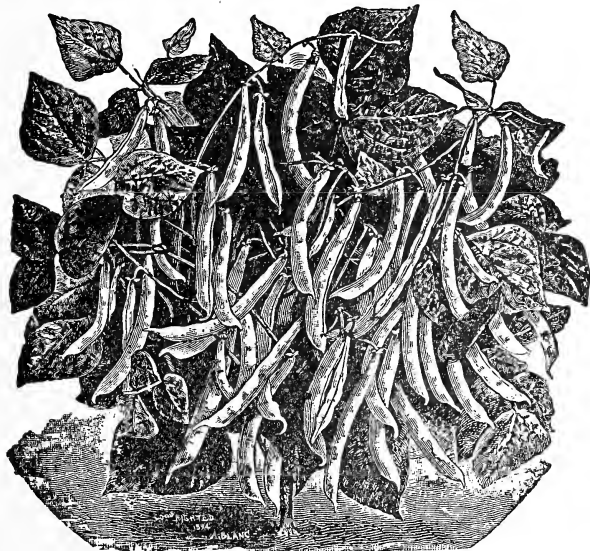
Pencil Pod Black Wax.

The best quality round pod early Wax Bean. It has a bushy growth, height 15 inches; is extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, six to seven inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color medium yellow. The seed is black, an all round high quality sort for the kitchen garden or the market gardener. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, per lb. 25c.

Improved Golden Wax.

Moderately early, of vigorous, bushy growth, rust-proof. A reliable heavy cropper, whether sown in spring, summer or early fall. Pods long, thick and solid, absolutely stringless, of golden yellow color. A standard sort for both home and market garden use. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid.

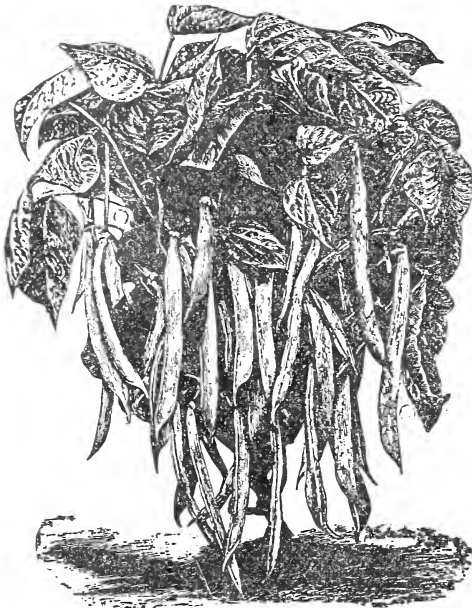
By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, per lb. 25c.



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.

BEANS—Continued.

Davis Wax or Ventura Wonder.



DAVIS WAX

THIS IS THE MOST HARDY AND PRODUCTIVE BUSH WAX-PODDED BEAN IN CULTIVATION.

The pods are very long, white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young, the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry beans are kidney-shaped, clear, white and excellent for baking. **ONE of the BEST for SHIPPING as SNAP BEANS,** and of the greatest value for either the market or the home garden. The length, perfect shape and fine color of the pods, and the clear, white seed, make this **ONE OF THE BEST FOR CANNERS.**

It is just what they want—a long, straight, clear white pod, which does not discolor in canning. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid.

By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.

Bush or Snap, Green Pod Varieties

Giant Stringless Green Pod

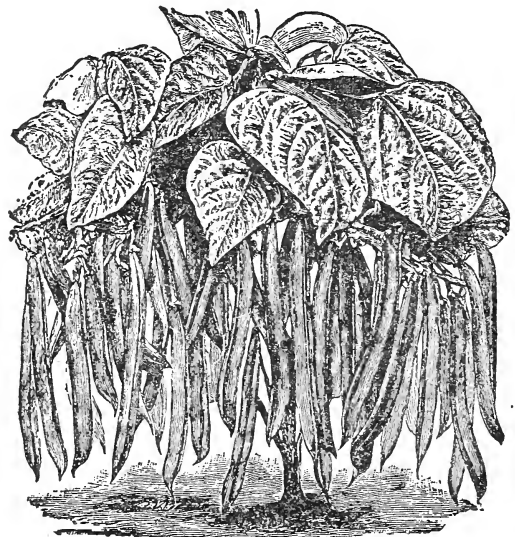
An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The plants are large, vigorous and spreading. The pods are large and nearly round, and of medium green color. They mature a few days later than those of Stringless Green Pod, averaging about one-fourth inch longer and more nearly straight. The quality is very good for snaps for home use. The variety is suitable also for the market. Seed long, slender, yellow. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb 25c.

Stringless Green Pod.

In point of earliness it ranks among the first; in quality it is excelled by none, and in bearing ability it stands without a rival. It is unquestionably the greatest green pod bean to date. The pods are full, fleshy and nearly straight, and are borne in abundance through a long season, beginning early. They are 5½ to 6½ inches in length, light green in color, very tender, and of highest and best flavor. They remain long in edible condition, and the plant or bush bears continuously for weeks. This bean is unexcelled for home use, and will be found very profitable for market; it has already taken great hold with market gardeners, on account of its heavy cropping ability. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.

Broad Windsor.

(ENGLISH DWARF OR BROAD.) This is entirely distinct from the common, or French bean. The large, coarse pods are borne on stout plants, which are coarser, more erect and less branched than those of the French bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.



STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

BEANS—Continued.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.

This variety may be regarded as the largest and best of the large seeded Bush Lima Beans. The pods are larger than the older varieties and contain beans which are proportionately thicker and longer than those of the older varieties. The quality is excellent. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Mexican Pintos

While this bean is of Mexican origin it has become very popular in the Arid Sections of the West, by reason of its ability to produce a good crop.

When grown under irrigation it has proven more profitable to the farmer than Sugar Beets, an abundant yielder and superior to the White Navy as a cooker.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 15c.

Utah Pink Eye

Those who are familiar with this sort prefer them to any other Dry Shell Bean, as they possess a richness of flavor known to no other variety. For cooking in the dry state, they have no equal. Once used, they are always wanted. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 15c.

White Navy Bean

Too well known to need much of a description. This bean should be planted more extensively by Western farmers. There is always a market for the Navy Bean, many carloads are shipped to this market each year, which should be grown at home. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 15c.



LAZY WIFE

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Lazy Wife.

So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of the late green-podded pole beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are five to seven inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry beans, which are white, are fine for winter use. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder.

This most popular variety is an improved large podded strain of the Southern Prolific. The pods, usually seven inches or more in length, are so fleshy that they are greater in width than in breadth, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly meaty, entirely stringless, and of finest quality. If kept gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear to the end of the season.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Scarlet Runner.

An old favorite; used both as string and shelled beans. Vines strong, rapid growers, often used for ornamenting porches and trellises. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Blooms from early in summer until late in fall.

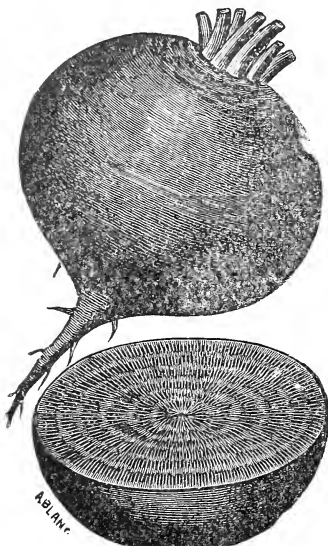
Pkt. 10c; lb. 50c, postpaid.

Please Notice—We do not pay the charges on Beans, Peas or Sweet Corn at prices quoted when to go by Express or Freight.

See Page 4 for Quantity Prices.

Beets

Culture.—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich sandy loam. If wanted very early sow in hot-beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop sow as soon as the ground will permit in drills eighteen inches apart and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, and the beets may be kept by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, or sandy soil, to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One or two ounces, or single packets, of two or three sorts, will give a good supply for a large family. It is best to sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.



EARLY WONDER

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.

The best variety for forcing, and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf, stems and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red, roots very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath, with very small tap roots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Eclipse Blood Turnip.

Tops small, dark purplish-green, shading to lighter color outside of leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Wonder.

Extremely early, of perfect globe form and finest quality. Smooth and of the deepest blood-red color. Quickly attain a good size. A great favorite with planters on account of its superlative excellence.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Long Dark Blood.

Tops large, necks small, leaf stems and veins red, leaf green, roots large, tapering, growing even with the surface, flesh dark red zoned with lighter shade, very tender and sweet, and remaining so when kept till spring.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c, postpaid.

Bastian's Half Long Blood.

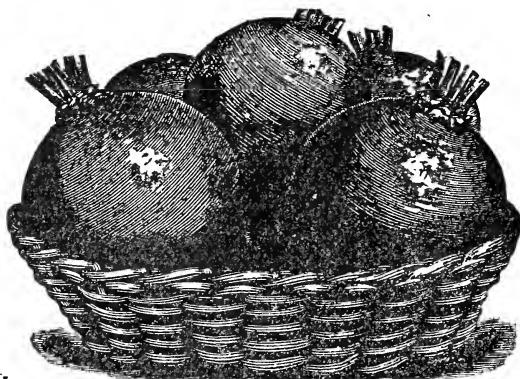
This is an entirely distinct variety and by far the best for winter use. The flesh is rich dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground, and retains its good quality longer than other sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Detroit Dark Red Blood Turnip.

Long experience has shown this variety to be the best deep red turnip beet, not only for market gardeners, but for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained from any other variety. Its small, upright-growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with every one who plants it. Tops small, upright-growing, so that the rows may be close together; leaf stems and veins dark red, blade green; roots globular or ovoid, peculiarly smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh bright red, zoned with a lighter shade; very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



DETROIT DARK RED BLOOD TURNIP.

Swiss Chard, Silver or Sea Kale Beet. Lucullus.

We recommend all our customers to try this distinct vegetable, which is superior to the common beet for greens; if sown at the same time it will be fit for use before it. Later the plants form broad flat, beautiful wax-like stems, which are delicious as beets or pickled.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

BEETS—Continued.

Mangel Wurzel for Stock Feeding.

Mangel Wurzels are of special value to the stockman and dairyman. The roots are juicy, sweet and refreshing, act as a mild laxative, keep the cattle in good health, thus tending to produce flesh and increasing the flow of milk. The owners of even one or two cows should grow a sufficient quantity of Mangels to provide fresh food in winter when green food is unobtainable. For field culture the rows should be wide enough to admit the horse cultivator, and the roots not nearer than one foot in the row. Sow five or six pounds of seed to the acre.

Improved Mammoth Long Red.

An improvement on the old variety. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed, proportionately thicker, and are deeper colored than the common sort, and with smaller tops. We know our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown, and that it is vastly superior to many strains of the same sort offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

Golden Tankard.

Tops comparatively small, with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom, so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. A great improvement and worthy of use on every farm.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c, postpaid. By Mail Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

Sludstrup Barres.

Long reddish yellow, grows well above ground, easy to pull. It is considered by the Danish growers to be the best Mangle in the world. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

Sugar Beets.

When the Sugar Beet is planted for a sugar crop, from six to eight pounds of seed will be required for an acre. Seed may be sown in drills twenty to thirty inches apart. When beets are up two or three inches high, they should be thinned out so as to stand from six to eight inches apart. Discontinue cultivation after formation of roots has commenced. Although Sugar Beets are grown principally for sugar-making and for stock-feeding, they are very desirable for table use, being more tender, sweeter, and of better flavor than any of the sorts grown for that purpose. Everyone should try them.

Klein Wanzleben Sugar.

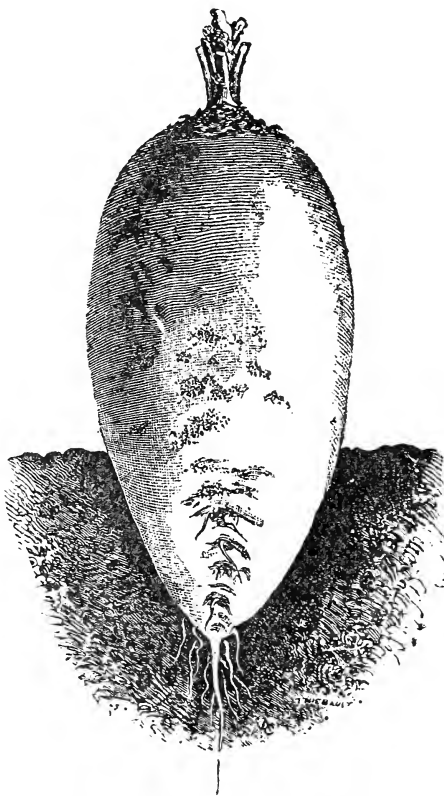
Cultivated almost exclusively for sugar, and yields from twelve to eighteen tons per acre. The beet grows below the surface. The green leaves are rather large and spreading, with wavy edges. It gives good returns in any ordinary soil. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

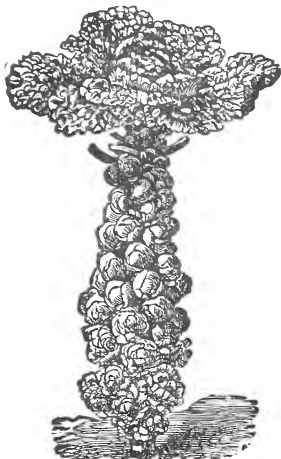
Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Rose Half Sugar Mangel.

This magnificent Sugar Beet while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of Sugar Beet, and the yield under equally favorable conditions being more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored at less expense than any other root crop. We are certain that every one who plants this variety and grows it with care will be much pleased with the crop. Every farmer should try it.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.



GIANT FEEDING SUGAR BEET.



Brussels Sprouts

Sow seed in early spring and treat like winter cabbage. One ounce will produce about 5,000 plants. The plants which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Cabbage

Culture for Early Cabbage.—Seed of the early varieties should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed, for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them 3 inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out the weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground.

Culture for Late Cabbage.—The seed may be sown in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast in the garden, about the middle of May, and the plants set in the field the latter part of June, or it may be planted in hills 30 inches apart, 4 to 5 seeds to the hill, in the field where the cabbages are to grow, thinning to one plant in a hill when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, or as soon as seed sown in the field is up and continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants.

Where the seed is sown in the field, whether it be in rows or in hills, it should be covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of soil and this soil firmed well to insure rapid germination.

One-half lb. seed sown in a bed will produce plants for one acre.

Early Jersey Wakefield.

The earliest and hardest heading of extra early Spring Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

Early Winnigstadt.

One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head when most sorts fail.

Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort.

Plant is very compact, with short, thick leaves.

Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both summer and winter.

It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease than any other second early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

All Head Early or Faultless.

For the amateur who plants but one variety of Cabbage this is the one he should select, as for all purposes, it answers the requirements better than any other sort. It matures heads of large size, uniform, handsome in appearance, and of a quality which is not equaled. The outer leaves are few and close plantings may be made. Among kraut growers it is the most popular variety for the largest tonnage possible may be raised to the acre.

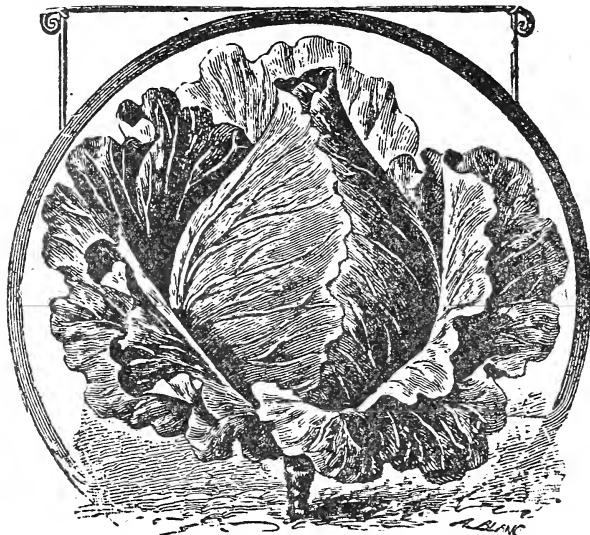
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.

The type is so pronounced and the name is so widely known that it would be hard to displace it, with even a better sort. It continues to succeed everywhere. It is an excellent second early cabbage, producing large, solid heads of uniform shape, flattened on top, and always making a handsome appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market.

The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. Head exceptionally large for so early a variety, very solid and of most excellent quality. Plant vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather upright growth. Leaves medium light green, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. A most excellent sort, both for the home garden and market gardening trade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.



EARLY WINNIGSTADT.

CABBAGE—Continued.

Golden Acre or Money Maker.

A novelty of real merit. This is a good selection of the Copenhagen Market type, heads a trifle smaller, but several days earlier maturing. A money maker for market gardeners. Very uniform. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 90c.

Succession.

Although this variety is largely grown for midsummer use, it is also valuable as a fall or winter variety, as its firm, solid heads make it an excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Superior Premium Late Flat Dutch.

An old, reliable, and popular Cabbage. It produces large solid heads of superior quality, keeping in best condition for a long time. Particularly desirable for those who wish to raise large quantities of cabbage for fall shipment.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.



SUCCESSION.

Louisville Short-Stem Drumhead.

This is extremely uniform in heading and dwarf in growth, so that the largest number of heads can be raised on a given area. It grows with little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head, which is extra hard. With good cultivation heads attain a weight of twenty to thirty pounds, and are of the finest quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Danish Roundhead.

An earlier, shorter stemmed, improved strain of the Danish Ballhead Cabbage. The heads are hard and very solid and mature about two weeks in advance of the Ballhead. They also average a little larger and heavier. The inner leaves are blanched almost pure white, are of sweet flavor, crisp and tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

Danish Ballhead.

It is remarkable for the solidity of its heads and long-keeping qualities. The heads are of medium size, with few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; exceedingly fine-grained, hardest of all, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. 2.75, postpaid.

Surehead.

This famous cabbage produces large, round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. The heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and ordinarily weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has but few loose leaves, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is just the variety and quality to suit market gardeners, farmers and all lovers of good cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Mammoth Rock Red.

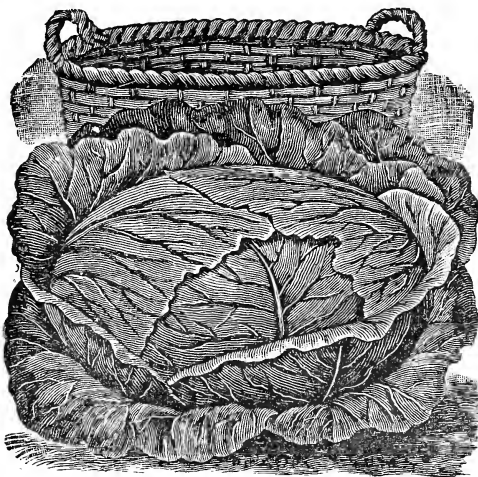
This is a fine red Cabbage and a most reliable header. The quality is excellent. The head is extra large, round, very solid and of a deep red color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

Improved American Savoy.

Decidedly the peer of all Savoy Cabbage, either for market or kitchen garden, and a reliable header. The heads are large, solid, and possess a fine delicate flavor. The curled and crimped leaves are of a dark rich green color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

Chinese Cabbage.

This delicious vegetable should be more generally used. It is more easily grown than the ordinary cabbage, and when boiled with meat it is much better than either cabbage or turnips. As a salad or cold slaw it is excellent. Every home garden should have a plot of Chinese cabbage. Grow it exactly as you do lettuce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c, postpaid.

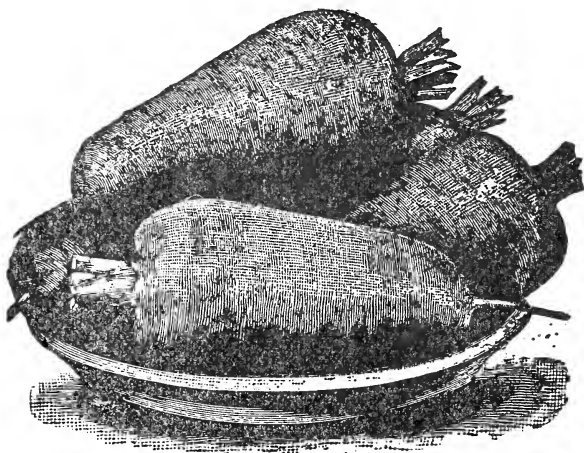


SUPERIOR PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.

Carrots

For the Home and Market Garden.

For garden culture, sow in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, covering the seed half an inch to an inch deep. For field culture, sow in drills from twenty to thirty inches apart, and when plants are one to two inches high thin out from three to eight inches apart in the rows, according to the variety. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds to an acre.



CHANTENAY OR MODEL.

Early Scarlet Horn.

A variety of carrot long and favorably known to all growers. It is not large, but is often used for early crop. It is sometimes used for forcing. Considered by many people to be the best early table sort. The flesh is fine grained and the color a deep orange. It has small tops, and grows well in shallow soil. It matures 8 to 10 days sooner than Long Orange.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Chantenay, or Model.

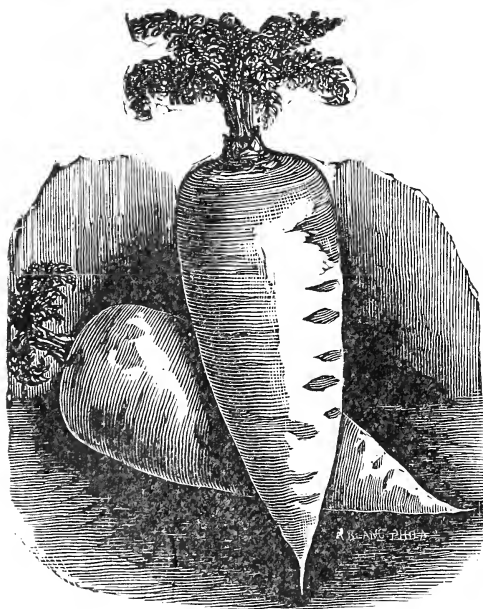
This variety is a very productive one. It has an extra large shoulder, is easily dug, and is desirable in all respects. It is a stump-rooted sort, very smooth, fine in texture and of a beautiful, rich orange color. For table use it is by many considered to be the best of all, both on account of shape and quality. The flesh, when cooked, is very tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Guerande, or Ox Heart.

Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of seven inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer growing sorts would not thrive on it. When young, excellent for table use, and when mature equally good for stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



IMPROVED SHORT WHITE.

Danvers, Half Long.

Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium sized, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Long Orange.

The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots are comparatively shorter than the Long Orange, and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Short White (Vosges).

For a field Carrot this is unexcelled. The roots are short, very heavy at the shoulder, tapering to a point, and therefore easily harvested. Especially suited to shallow soils. Enormously productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

Cauliflower

Culture.—For early use, seed should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed or in boxes in the house, about six weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them three inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained.

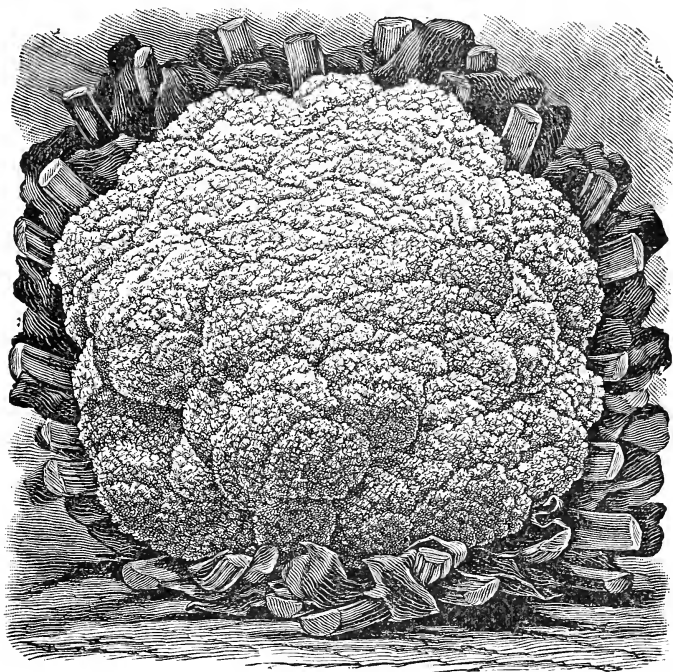
As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows two feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out the weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground.

For late use sow seed in beds about May 10th and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them from two to two and a half feet each way.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and be continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants.

As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light; by this process nice white heads are obtained.

One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants.



Earliest Dwarf Snowball.

We can recommend the Snowball as one of the earliest and surest heading varieties. Its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be planted very close—eighteen to twenty inches apart. It is well adapted for forcing under glass throughout the winter and spring. It gives a pure snow-white, medium-sized head. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00, postpaid.

Early Dwarf Erfurt—An extra early variety, scarcely a plant fails to produce a head. 100 days. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00, postpaid.

Danish Giant—"Dry Weather."

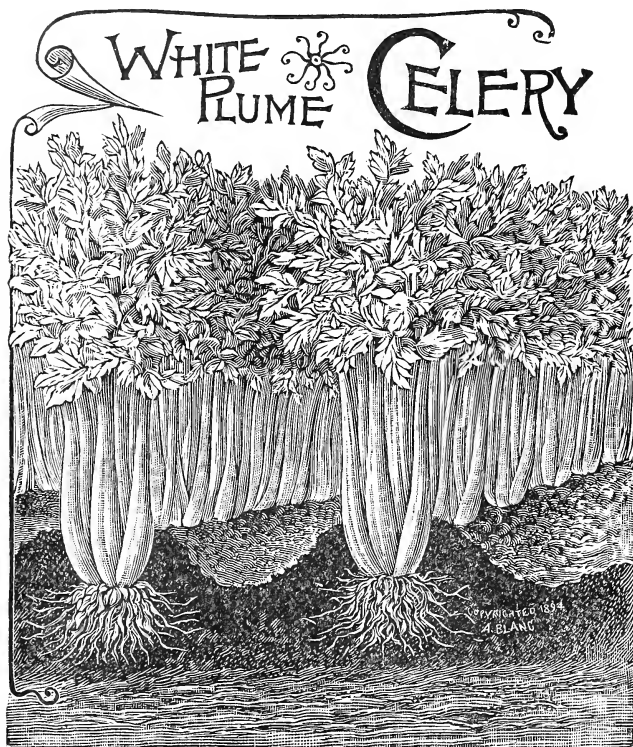
Its main feature is the fact that it will stand an unusual amount of dry or warm weather and still produce perfect, large solid heads. In districts where heretofore it has been impossible to grow Cauliflower, this fine variety has proven a success. It is ready for market or table about a week later than Extra Early Erfurt. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00, postpaid.

Vogeler's Perfection.

Unquestionably the leading variety for market and private use. For reliability of heading and size and solidity of heads it is superior to any other variety. It is almost sure to head, even under unfavorable circumstances. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50, postpaid.

Celery

Culture.—Celery seed is slow to germinate, and when early plants are wanted it should be sown in a hotbed in February or March, barely covering the seed. When the plants are large enough, transplant into coldframes, one and a half inches apart; water and attend carefully; keep the temperature moderate; and when the weather is suitable, from middle of May till June, transplant into the open ground. For main crop, sow in shallow drills in the open ground, as soon as the soil can be worked. See that the bed is kept well watered. Rolling or pressing in the seed will give more satisfactory results than merely covering it. When the plants are two inches high, thin out to three inches apart in the rows; and when four inches high, cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. The best time to plant is that which will bring the plants to maturity during the cool, moist weather. Never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are wet with dew, as it would cause serious injury. One ounce of seed will produce 4,000 to 5,000 plants.



White Plume.

A variety especially adapted to cultivation by amateurs as its inner stalks and leaves are naturally white, and do not require blanching by the old process of high banking. By tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete; tender, crisp, and of good flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching.

No Celery Offered Approaches This Variety in Quality, Flavor, Color or Habit of Growth.

Stalk solid, tender and crisp; the delicate cream-yellow color makes it attractive when offered for sale as well as inviting when on the table. The flavor is of the best—rich and nutty. In habit of growth it is dwarf, stocky, uniform in height, and very compact.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Winter Queen.

One of the best winter varieties, and we recommend it especially to market gardeners. It is tall and forms a large bunch. The leaves are light green which blanch to a creamy white. Grows a thick, solid, heavy stalk with a large heart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, postpaid.

Giant Pascal.

This is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching Celery. The stalks are very large, thick, solid and crisp. It has a fine nutty flavor, and is free from any trace of bitterness. It blanches with but slight earthing up, retains its freshness a long time after being marketed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, postpaid.

Vogler's Ideal or Golden Crisp.

A splendid new variety, having the long keeping qualities of the winter celery and blanching easily, like the Golden Self-Blanching. Hardy, vigorous and of fine quality. The heart is very large, creamy white, brittle and delicious. Very popular with the Chinese gardeners.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Celeriac

Or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

Culture.—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over they will be fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets or carrots.

Large Smooth Prague, or Apple Shaped.

An improved form of Turnip-Rooted Celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large, deep green foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Chicory

Sow Chicory seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills half an inch deep and fifteen inches apart, and in mellow soil. The after-culture is the same as for carrots. In the autumn the plants will be ready for blanching, when it is used as a salad. The dried roots are used as a substitute for and an adulterant of coffee. One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill.

LARGE-ROOTED OR COFFEE. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Chives or Cives

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for the small leaves which come up very early in the spring and give a mild onion flavor to food in which they are placed. The tops may be cut off close to the ground as desired.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.00, postpaid.

Collards

A variety of cabbage known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewort" or simply "Greens." It is extensively used in the South, where it continues in luxuriant growth all winter.

Georgia, Southern, or Creole.

We offer the true white or green stemmed sort so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing does not injure but rather improves their quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin to two or three feet apart in the row when of proper size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



CORN SALAD.

Corn Salad—Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce.

This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. Sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart, during August and September. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



CRESS.

Cress—Curled or Pepper Grass.

This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. The seeds should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c, postpaid.

Corn—Sweet or Sugar

Culture.—A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Give frequent and thorough, but shallow, cultivation, until the tassels appear.

Peep O'Day.

In addition to its extreme earliness, is entirely distinct in appearance and habit of growth. The stalks grow from 3 to 4 feet in height. The ears average about 5 inches in length and are of perfect form, well filled out to the tip. When cooked, is exceedingly sweet and tender. **Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.**

Mammoth White Cory.

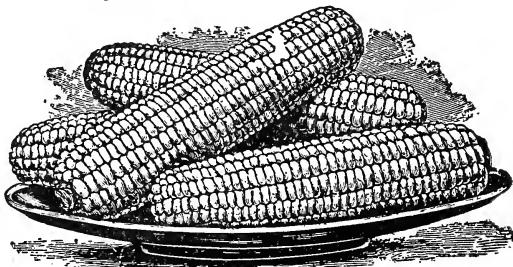
An excellent extra early sort. The stalks are large, while each stalk bears two or more large, fine shaped ears; remarkable for its good quality for so early a sort. All gardeners who cater to the best trade should plant this variety.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.

Crosby's Early.

A most excellent early variety of fine quality. Ears five and one-half to six and one-half inches long, fourteen-rowed or more, with short nearly square grains which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants about four and one-half feet high. This is the sort so largely grown in Maine for canning and it is the use of this variety rather than any peculiarity of soil that has given Maine sweet corn its reputation, for quality.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.



CROSBY'S EARLY.

Golden Bantam.

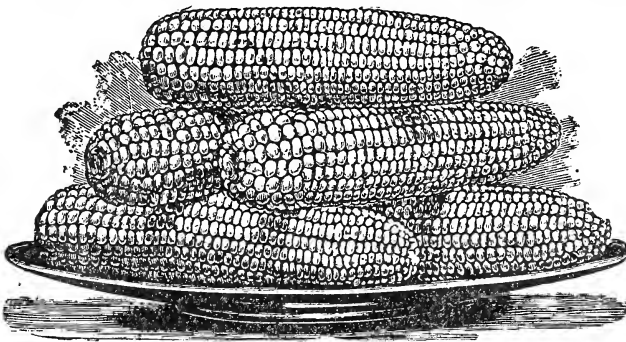
An early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. Ears eight-rowed, six to seven inches long and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Height four to five feet.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.

Early Minnesota.

This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market garden. Stalks four to five feet high, with no suckers, and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight-rowed kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 20c.



EARLY MAMMOTH SUGAR.

Early Mammoth Sugar.

This tall-growing sweet corn has not only the largest ears, but is also one of the very sweetest known. It is particularly good for canning purposes, and is an excellent sort for the garden.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, Postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.

Bantam Evergreen.

This is the result of a cross between the delicious, early Golden Bantam and the old standard Stowell's Evergreen. It has retained many of the excellent qualities of both parents. It is more productive than the Golden Bantam, is exceptionally sweet and almost if not quite as early.

Try Bantam Evergreen this season. We know you will like it. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.

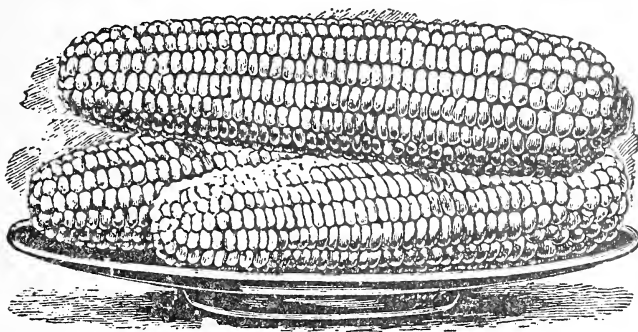
Howling Mob—One of the finest early, large eared sorts; very productive, white. A market gardener's favorite. Ears 9 to 10 inches long, 16-rowed. **Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. Lb. 25c at Buyer's Expense.**

Narrow Grain Evergreen—It makes a handsome ear about 9 inches long with a small cob containing 18 to 20 rows of very deep, narrow white grains. Wonderful canning variety. **Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. Lb. 25c, at Buyer's Expense.**

Moneymaker or Portland Market—A splendid extra early white sweet-corn; is earlier than Mam. White Cory and apparently less apt to worm. Ears are pure white, sugary and larger than most other extra early varieties. Should become one of the leading market gardener sorts. **Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c, postpaid.**

See Page 4 for Quantity Prices.

CORN—Continued. Stowell's Evergreen.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

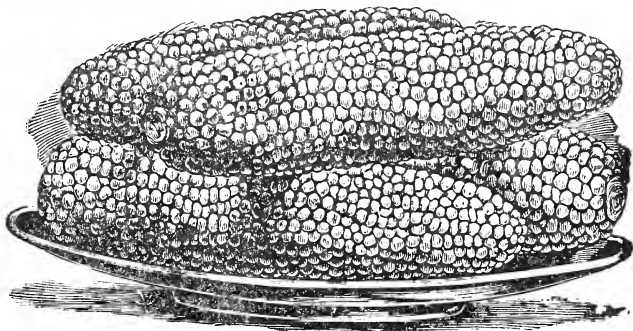
Every market gardener and every private gardener in the land knows this grand old sweet corn. It is in high esteem for main crop or late use, being in especial favor with truckers and canners. The ears are of extra large size, are tender and toothsome, with deep grain, and remaining a long time in edible condition. Stowell's Evergreen is one of the most productive, profitable and most popular corns on the market, and will long be included among leading standard sorts.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.

Country Gentleman, or Improved Shoe Peg.

This is a midseason corn. Ears of quite large size, and frequently three on a stalk. Grains irregularly set on cob. Cob remarkably small, giving great depth to the kernel. For delicious flavor and sweetness we do not know of anything that can surpass this variety. We recommend it especially to private gardeners, or for choice retail trade.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, OR IMPROVED SHOE PEG.

Field Corn

A ton of well cured corn fodder is worth, if well used, the price of a ton of hay. Eight to ten quarts per acre in hills; one bushel in drills; two bushels if sown broadcast, are required per acre.

Australian White Flint (90 days).

The earliest and surest variety. Will endure more drouth and cold than any other variety known. Grows to a height of six to ten feet. Ears varying from eight to ten inches long. Usually eight to ten rowed, one to two ears on stalk. Lb. 20c. postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 10c.

King of the Earlies.

The originator says: "This is the earliest and finest Dent Corn—bright orange color, short, leafy stalks, medium sized ears, small red cobs, deep grains. Adapted for planting in high altitudes, and will mature a crop farther north than any other known variety; will shell easier and can be husked earlier than any other sort."

Lb. 20c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 10c.

Improved Leaming.

A very popular, tall growing variety. Is early, stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder. Kernels are long and deep golden yellow. Decidedly the best ensilage or silo corn. Lb. 20c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 10c.

Pop Corn

Mammoth White Rice.

Everybody knows this old variety. Our strain is an improvement, with larger ears, and the ears more abundantly produced. Six ears on a stalk is not a rare performance for this prolific and profitable pop corn. The grains are sharply pointed, and the ear is a handsome one. Most excellent for popping. Lb. 20c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 13c; 10 lbs. \$1.10.

Japanese Dwarf Rice.

Very tender and almost hullless. Ears short and chunky. Heavy yielder. We regard this as the coming commercial variety. Crop very short.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c, postpaid. At Buyer's Expense 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.

Cucumber

Culture.—In this latitude it is useless to plant in open ground until nearly the first of May. Make hills two feet in diameter and about six feet apart, and enrich them with well-rotted manure. Plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull all but three or four of the strongest plants. One ounce for fifty hills; two pounds per acre when planted in hills.

Pick all the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed begins to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut stems, instead of pulling the fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken the pickles will not keep so well.

Early Short Green, or Early Frame.

An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Plants vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, small at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, with crisp, tender flesh, and makes excellent pickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Boston Pickling or Green Prolific.

This is one of the most popular pickling cucumbers. It is of the very best form and quality, and has yielded at the rate of over 200,000 pickles per acre. The fruit is uniform in shape and appearance, and its enormous productive ability makes the variety a favorite one with pickle growers and commercial gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Cumberland Pickling.

The vines are hardy, of strong, vigorous growth, and fruit very freely. The young cucumbers are thickly set with small spines, and possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average nine to ten inches in length by two and a half inches in diameter, with full rounded ends, and are of good quality for slicing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Improved Early White Spine.

One of the best sorts for table use. The vines are vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly. The fruits are uniformly straight, light, bright green in color, with a few white spines. The flesh is crisp, tender and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid

Klondike.

A medium early, white spined cucumber of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing. The vines are very hardy and productive. The fruits when mature are about eight inches long, and are uniform in size and shape. Color dark green, slightly striped at the ends. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other sort with which we are familiar. Its uniform size and shape and splendid color have made this variety very popular as a shipping sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Improved Long Green.

This fine cucumber grows from 12 to 16 inches or more in length and is of superior quality. The young fruit is very largely used for pickling, and it is a standard sort for that purpose. Full sized cucumbers are in high favor for making the so-called sweet pickles. Vines are strong growers, and the fruit is always produced in great abundance, making it one of the most productive varieties in cultivation.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Davis Perfect.

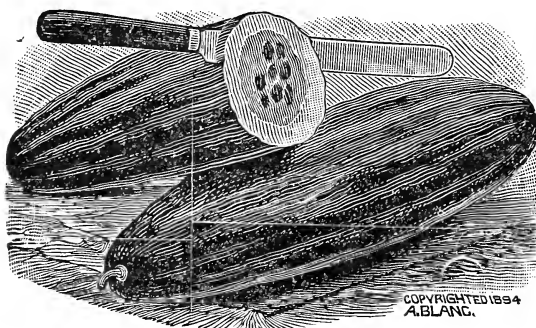
This popular new variety is well worthy of praise. The long, even fruits are of fine form, with an intensely dark rich green skin. With very few seeds the solid white flesh is of superb quality for slicing. So handsome and regular are the fruits that they bring an extra price on market—often being taken for "hot-house grown." The vines are of strong growth and quite prolific.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Gherkin for Pickling.

A very small, oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others. It is grown exclusively for pickles; is the smallest of all varieties, and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



DAVIS PERFECT.

Egg Plant

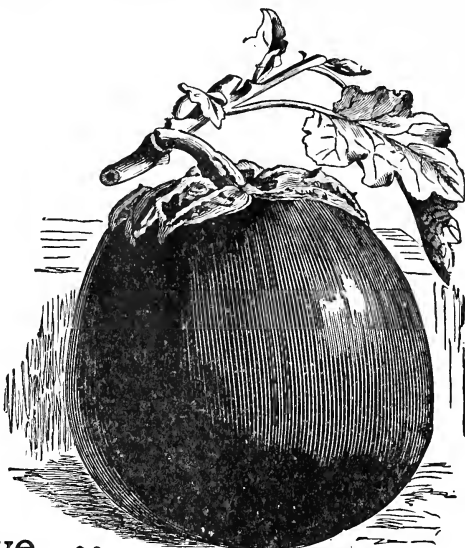
Those who have no hot-beds can sow a few seeds in boxes in the house where a temperature of 75 degrees can be maintained. Plant early in May two and a half feet apart. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Black Beauty.

A distinct new Egg Plant of most remarkable merit. The fruit is quite as large as Improved N. Y. Purple, and from ten days to two weeks earlier than that variety. It is very attractive in appearance, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Improved New York Purple, Spineless.

The standard for home use and market. Fruit very large, productive and of the highest quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.50, postpaid.



Endive

BLACK BEAUTY.

Endive is an excellent autumn and winter salad. Sow seed late in the spring or even as late as July, in shallow drills, fifteen inches apart, and when plants are strong, thin out to about a foot apart. To blanch, gather up the outer leaves over the center of the plant, and tie them together at their tips. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Green Curled.

This is the hardest variety, and very desirable for the home and market garden. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched, and become very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Kale or Borecole

Borecole, Kale and German Greens are general terms applied to those classes of cabbages that do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage tribe. They are hardy and are not injured by the frost. Sow early in May and transplant. Culture same as for Cabbage. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.

Dwarf, beautifully curled, and bright green; hardy, and may be cut from the ground all the early part of winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Herbs

A very small space in the garden will give all the herbs needed in the family. The culture is very simple, and the best way is to make a little seedbed in the early spring and set the plants out in a bed as soon as large enough. As a general rule it is best to cut the herbs when in flower, tie them up in small bunches, and hang in the shade to dry. We give a list of the herbs generally cultivated and prized.

	Pkt.		Pkt.		Pkt.
Anise, oz. 20c.....	5c	Lavender True, oz. 40c....	5c	Savory, Summer, oz. 30c...	5c
Caraway, oz. 20c.....	5c	Marjoram, Sweet, oz. 40c.	5c	Sorrel, French, oz. 30c....	5c
Dill, oz. 20c.....	5c	Rue, oz. 75c.....	5c	Thyme, oz. 75c.....	10c
		Sage, oz. 75c.....	10c		

Kohl Rabi

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb formed above ground. It is tender and excellent when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil as early in spring as possible in rows one and one-half feet apart and when well established thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well. Plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

Early White Vienna.

Very early; small, handsome, white bulb. This is the very best early variety for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Leek

The Leek is a mild onion-like plant. It is prized for soups, and is thought to be superior to the onion for this purpose. Sow early in April, in drills, covering the seed half an inch deep. When the plants are about the size of a quill, transplant to a deep rich soil, in rows one foot apart, and five inches apart in the row, setting the roots deep, so that the neck may be covered and blanched.

Large American Flag.

A variety similar to, but larger than the London Flag; very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.



KOHL RABI

Lettuce

Culture.—Lettuce ought to be grown rapidly, and therefore it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly prepared soil. Sow in the open ground as early as possible, barely covering the seed. If the hotbed is used, let it be started quite early. Give but little heat and plenty of water and air on fine days. Let plants in the bed be about four inches apart. As they increase in size thin them out, or they will become weak. One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Varieties marked A are particularly adapted for culture under glass and for early spring use. Those marked B are sometimes grown under glass, but are especially desirable for outdoor summer culture.

Simpson's Early Curled.

B. (Seed white.) A very extensively used early loose leaved, or clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, crisp, sweet and tender. This sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are young.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Prize Head.

B. (Seed white.) A large clustering, non-heading lettuce, most excellent for the home garden and undoubtedly the most easily grown variety in cultivation. It is too tender, however, to stand shipping or handling on the market. Leaves finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged with brownish red, very crisp, tender and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Early May King.

This variety is very early and hardy, grows to a good size, six to seven inches in diameter, heads round and solid. May be planted out of doors or under glass, and will produce heads earlier than any other variety. Outer leaves tinged with brown, the inside a rich golden yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Big Boston.

A. (Seed white.) A very popular variety with those gardeners who want a large heading sort, and also for outdoor winter culture. The outer leaves are a rich green, crisp and tender, and the center of the head a beautiful butter-yellow and white, very fine grained, and packed as close as a cabbage. Plants are sure headers, and stand a long time before seeding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Hanson.

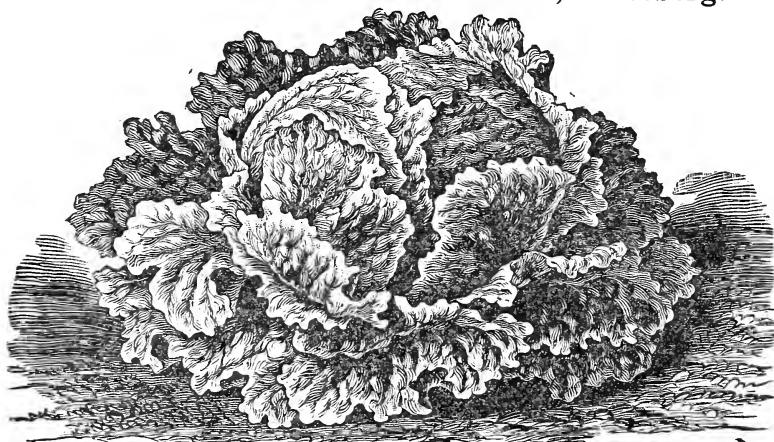
B. (Seed white.) One of the most desirable later summer lettuces. The plant is compact and forms a large, cabbage-like head which remains in condition longer than most heading sorts. Outer leaves bright yellowish-green, broad, somewhat crumpled and frilled at edge and with distinctive midrib. Inner leaves white, very crisp and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Los Angeles, or New York.

B. (Seed white.) A large, crisp, tight-heading lettuce which is a great favorite in the markets of Los Angeles and New York. The quality is the finest, and it is an excellent lettuce for the garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Salt Lake Market, or Iceberg.



SALT LAKE MARKET.

B. (Seed white.) The outer leaves are a bright green lightly tinged with brown on the top of the head and grow closely about the head. The large heads are slightly flattened at the top and closely folded, so that the interior leaves are blanched to a pure white and are always crisp and brittle.

While essentially a mid-summer variety, it is equally desirable for early spring planting or for fall use. In cool weather the heads grow to a larger size than they do during the sum-

mer, and remain in a fine condition for table use much longer than will the smaller heads of the earlier sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Martynia Proboscidea.

A strong growing, hardy, annual plant with numerous seed pods which when young and tender are highly prized for pickling. Sow in rich, warm soil when danger of frost is past, in drills three feet apart and thin to two feet apart in the row.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

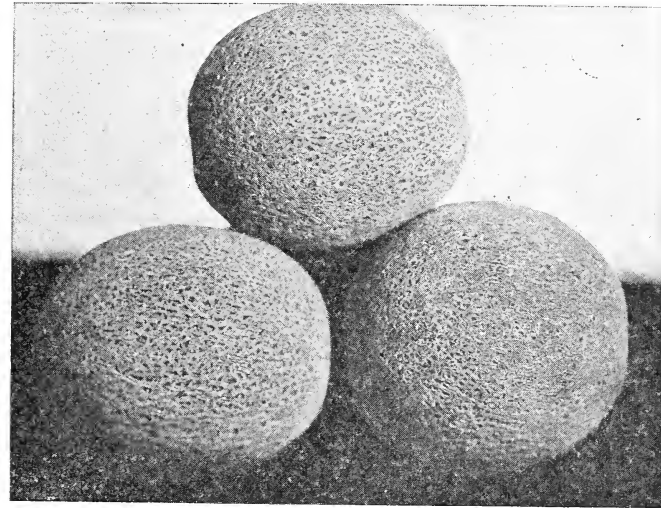
If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruits will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing, but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor. The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials or the vines will be injured. Should even the diluted material prove injurious to the vine, use road earth only, as frequent dusting with this alone will often prove effective, especially if a wind is blowing.

Rocky Ford Pink Meat or Pollock's Rust Resistant No. 10-25.

The best and most profitable yet introduced. This is the famous cantaloupe that is grown so largely in Arizona and California for the shipping trade. This type is the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resistant qualities, yet attained in the Rocky Ford cantaloupe. The melons run very uniform in size, and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained; flavor unexcelled. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1b. \$1.50, postpaid.**

Gold-Lined Rocky Ford.

An Improved Strain of the Old Standard Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. This melon is the result of several years of careful selection by one of Rocky Ford's most progressive growers. The shape is ideal, being slightly oval, has no ribs, and is heavily netted over the entire surface. The melon is thick meated from end to end, fine grained, and



sweet. Color green, with a gold margin or lining next to the seed cavity. Very attractive both as to outward appearance and when cut. We recommend this as an extra fine melon in flavor and in every way. **Selected stock. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1b. \$1.50, postpaid.**

Baltimore, or Acme.

The fruits are medium sized, oval or long oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, and are covered when ripe with coarse netting. The flesh is thick, green, well flavored and sweet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 90c, postpaid.**

Extra Early Hackensack.

This is a very popular sort, producing large, handsome and extra early melons of best quality. Fruit nearly round, deeply ribbed, and very coarsely netted. The flesh is green, of most delicious flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 90c, postpaid.**

Osage, or Miller's Cream.

A remarkably fine variety, and a very profitable sort for market gardeners. It is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color, handsomely netted, and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely and uniformly thick, of firm texture, rich salmon in color, highly flavored and delicious to the rind. Cavity very small. Good keeper and shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 90c, postpaid.

Defender, or Burrell's Gem.

Many like a fine grained, smooth salmon-red fleshed muskmelon. Such is the Defender, the best of this sort; medium sized, oval; deeply netted and of an entirely distinct and delicious flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.25, postpaid.**

Honey Dew (Improved Casaba).

Unlike the ordinary muskmelon, the outer skin is smooth and hard, nearly white, turning to a lemon tint when fully ripe. Melons are large, weighing from six to ten pounds each, round to oval in shape, extremely thick meated and have a very small seed cavity; flesh is light green, very solid and of rich honey-like flavor, luscious and juicy, much more so than any variety of muskmelon. An excellent keeping melon, and fruits may be laid away for use late in the fall.

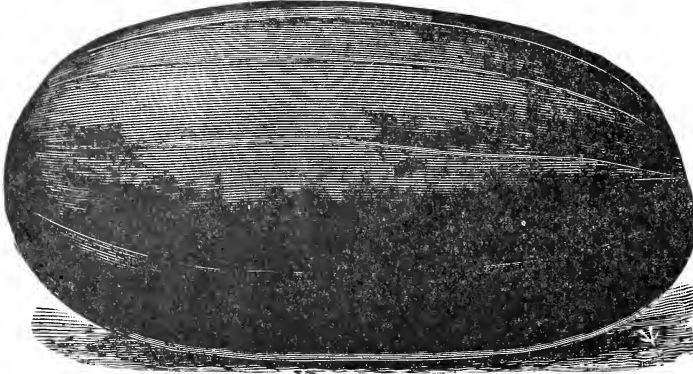
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00, postpaid.

Winter Muskmelon, or Casaba.

Golden Beauty, the best of the Casabas. Bright yellow, about globular, with wrinkled skin, slightly pointed at the stem end. The fruits are about six to eight inches in diameter. The flesh is pure white and very thick. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00, postpaid.**

WATERMELONS

Plant in hills eight or ten feet apart. The same culture as recommended for Muskmellons will insure success. One ounce of seed will plant thirty hills, and four pounds an acre, with hills 8 to 10 feet apart. Allow three or four plants to remain in each hill.



KLECKLEY SWEETS

Chilian or Cannon Ball—This is a great favorite in California, both with home and market gardener. It is nearly round, medium size. skin very dark, rich green, rind thin; flesh bright red and exceedingly crisp and sugary. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Winter Watermelon (King and Queen)—As the name indicates, this is a winter variety. The firmness of the flesh causes it to be the longest keeper of the watermelon family. Put into a cool place it will keep long into the winter without losing its delicious sweetness or exquisite flavor. Flesh is red and extremely firm, almost as hard as citron—very brittle and deliciously sweet. This melon is round shaped and the skin is very light green, almost white. It is a good drought resister and does well in almost any section of the west where melons of any sort can be grown. No garden should be without this exceptional variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Irish Grey—A new heat resistant grey melon; deep red flesh, hard and sweet, without hard center. The Irish Grey closely resembles Kleckley Sweet except the color. A good shipper and becoming a great favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Excel—A new, very large black seeded shipping melon; it is a little smaller than Tom Watson, but can be shipped anywhere. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Cuban Queen—Large oval; striped dark and light green; flesh red; late sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c.

Citron—Red seeded. Small round fruits; for preserves only.

True Dixie—Prolific yielder; dark green with stripes of lighter green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

Kleckley Sweets (Or Monte Cristo)—The best melon for home or near-by markets. There is no melon superior in quality to this strain of Kleckley Sweets. The bright scarlet flesh is the ideal of watermelon quality; firm, crisp, entirely free from stringiness or cotton and "sweet as sugar." The melon is oblong in shape, about twenty inches in length by ten or twelve inches in diameter. The skin is a rich, dark green. For the home garden and local market it should always be given a place. This melon is very much in demand on the Salt Lake market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Tom Watson—Leading melon for shipping to distant markets. It will endure rougher handling than "Kleckley's Sweets." It grows to a very large size, long in shape, colored a medium green with a light tracing of a darker shade; flesh rich red and of good quality; seeds white. We have a very fine selected stock of this melon that will surely please our market gardener customers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Sweetheart—Medium early, large size, round to oblong, thick, tough rind; good shipper; color light green; slightly veined darker; flesh red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c, postpaid.

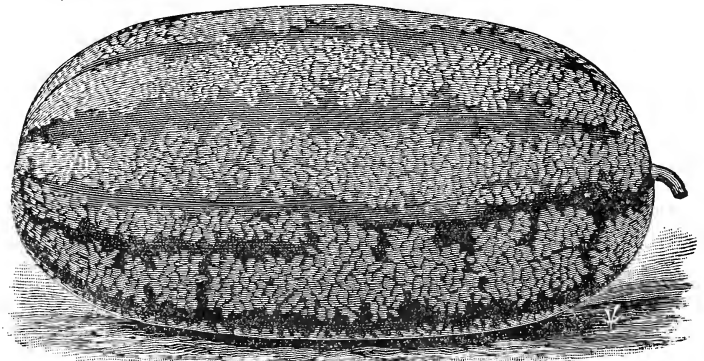
Phinney's Early—An unusually hardy, sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early. Fruit medium size, oblong, marbled in stripes of two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, tender and crisp. Seed nearly white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c, postpaid.

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the largest, oldest and most popular sorts, especially in the South. Fruit very long, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. Flesh bright scarlet, very sweet and tender. Vines large and vigorous. Seed nearly white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

McIver's Wonderful Sugar.

This is of Southern origin, and is one of the very best melons in cultivation. It excels in both beauty and lusciousness, being exceedingly sweet and juicy. The melons attain great weight and size; oblong in shape, the rind showing broad stripes of light and dark green. The flesh is a rosy pink, perfectly solid, crisp and of delicious flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



McIVER'S WONDERFUL SUGAR

MUSHROOMS

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar, where the temperature can be maintained at 50 to 60 degrees. From old pasture procure the soil, and store it away. To one bushell of this soil add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say three feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and go one until you have a bed eight inches thick. It will soon become pretty hot, but let the heat recede until it is only 85 or 90 degrees. Then make holes, say a foot apart, and put in a piece of the spawn about as large as a walnut in each hole. Cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about twelve days; then cover it with two inches of fresh loam, and over this place four or five inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. The bed

will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, covering with hay as before.

Pure Culture Spawn—Requires one brick of spawn for about eight square feet of bed. One brick 40c; two bricks 75c; five bricks \$1.50, postpaid.

MUSTARD

One ounce to fifty-foot row.

Excellent greens, of sharp pungent flavor; cooked the same as spinach. Sow in drills early in the spring, and at frequent intervals throughout the summer.

Giant Southern Curled—Curled leaf, large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c. Postpaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO

One ounce to fifty feet of drill.

Sow late in the spring after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, and when plants are three inches high, thin out to from ten to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They can also be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterward. The young green seed pods of this plant are used in soups, stews and served like asparagus.

White Velvet—Pods are large, perfectly round and smooth and attractive; of superior flavor and tenderness. Plants comparatively dwarf, of compact branching growth. Best for all purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid.

Onions

The onion is one of the most extensively used of all vegetables. It not only contains considerable nutriment and has valuable medicinal properties, but is most useful in counteracting the bad effects of sedentary life. The disagreeable odor it imparts to the breath may be avoided in a great measure by thorough cooking, or by eating a few leaves of parsley.

Sow in drills twelve to sixteen inches apart, sowing the seed thinly and cover thinly. If desired for transplanting, seeds may be sown broadcast, covering a quarter of an inch deep and transplanted when size of straws. Onions prefer a deep, friable loam, very heavily enriched, but no fresh manure; therefore, fertilize the year previous to sowing. Thin to three to six inches apart in rows. While maturing, much water is fatal and should never touch the plants after too old to pull for eating green. For keeping quality, always irrigate between the rows. One ounce 100 feet, 4-6 pounds per acre. It will not do to store onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist, but if perfectly dry when gathered and stored in crates, they can be kept in fine condition till spring. The best way is to keep them dry, giving bottom ventilation if possible, and at uniform temperature of about 32 to 34 degrees Fr.

Yellow Globe Danvers.

Medium size, solid and heavy. The skin is a beautiful yellow, tops ripen down close, necks small. One of the surest keepers grown. Flesh white, of mild and pleasant flavor. It forms a bulb very early in the season, so that it may be used practically the entire summer, ripening up crisp and solid in the fall. The tops die off entirely, leaving fine appearing, uniform shaped bulbs without neck. Under favorable conditions, from 900 to 1,000 bushels is not an uncommon yield per acre. We highly recommend it for general crop.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Sweet Spanish.

(Genuine Valencia Strain)

This giant, globe-shaped, straw-colored onion was originally imported from Spain. It is now the leading onion grown by all market gardeners in the Salt Lake Valley. Hundreds of carloads are shipped annually from this district.

On good soil this variety produces specimen onions measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter and weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; a yield of 2000 bushels to the acre is not uncommon. The flavor is delightfully mild and sweet, this feature together with its mammoth size account for its popularity wherever grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

American Grown Prizetaker.

Very large, nearly round, skin light yellow. Flesh pure white in color, crisp and mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

WHITE VARIETIES

Extra Early Barletta.

Old-time favorite. From one inch to one and one-half inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Early White Queen.

An extra early; valuable for pickling. Pkt. 10c oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Mammoth Silver King.

Large, attractive form; flattened but quite thick through. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid

American Silver Skin (White Portugal)

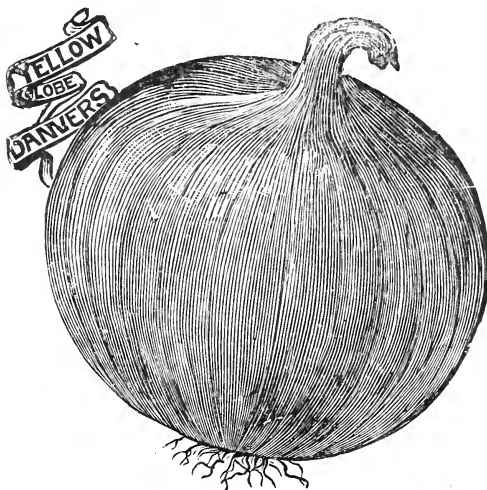
Very early, round; fresh, crisp and tender; excellent bunching or pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

White Welch.

Does not form bulb but produces very early bunch onions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid

Southport White Globe.

The best bunching onion in the list. True globe form, pure white, hard and small neck, ripening very early and evenly. A splendid keeper. It grows to a large size, very solid and heavy, flesh, purest white and fine grained; mild, delicate flavor, heavy yielder. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid



Gigantic Gibraltar.

Truly a giant in size, can be grown successfully in districts where season is comparatively long, but we do not recommend it for the north and "high" valleys. It does splendidly in the vicinity of Salt Lake City. An immense, light yellow onion, fine grained, crisp, mild flavored and early. They not infrequently measure 18 inches around, and weighs two pounds. To attain its largest size it should be sown early in the spring in the hotbed and later transplanted to the open ground. This onion is very productive, a good keeper for a large onion, and for those who like an onion raw, we recommend it highly on account of its mild and acceptable flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Red Wethersfield

Though well flattened, the solid onions are thick through, skin is a deep glossy, purplish red, flesh white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Round Yellow Danvers.

Largely planted. Flesh fine grained; mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Australian Brown

Distinct from all other onions; uniform in size and shape; wonderfully hard and solid, and will keep almost indefinitely. Ripens extremely early. It is of medium size, round, with skin of a deep amber-brown; flesh mild and agreeable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA

See Page 4 for Quantity Prices

Parsley

Very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles until needed.

Culture.—It requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to one foot in the row. When the plants are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves, the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The moss curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

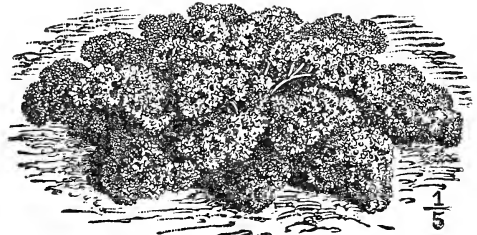
Champion Moss Curled.

A compact growing, finely cut and much curled variety, of a bright green color. Owing to its fine color and density of foliage, it is much sought.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Hamburg, or Turnip Rooted.

A plain-leaved variety, forming a long, thick edible root. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



PARSLEY.

Parsnip

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but it is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an enormous crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips. Roots are very rich in saccharine food, adding to the richness of the milk when freshly dug and fed to cows, as well as greatly increasing the flow of milk.

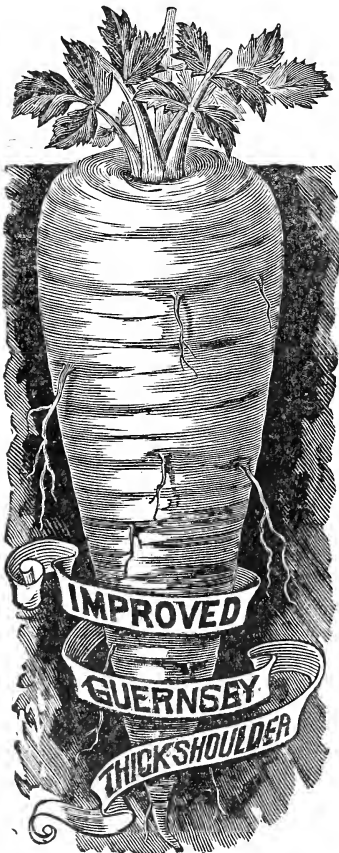
Culture.—They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate it should be sown as early as possible, in drills two feet to two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.

Improved Guernsey.

(Improved Half Long. Thick Shoulder.)

A greatly improved and wonderfully fine strain of Guernsey Parsnip, of which our customers are unanimous in praising the fine quality. The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth, the flesh fine grained, tender and sugary, and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips are improved by remaining exposed to the frost.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Peas

Sow Peas in drills about four inches deep. The drills must not be nearer than two feet, except for the lowest sorts. Those growing three feet high or more should not be nearer than three or four feet, and should have brush for their support. Avoid fresh manure and very rich soil, as they cause the vines to grow too rank. One pint will sow forty feet of drill; two bushels for an acre, in drills three feet apart. Our customers often write us inquiring the names of the three best Garden Peas, Early, Medium and Late. While all those in our list are good in their class, we name three which in our opinion are equal if not superior to other sorts; First Early, Gradus, plant as early as weather conditions will permit. Medium, Everbearing; Late, Improved Stratagem; plant the Medium and Late varieties about one week later than the Early. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.

Gradus or Prosperity.

As an extra early Pea, the Gradus being a sugar pea, is far superior to all smooth varieties, not only in its delicious quality, but also in the long pods. While the early smooth varieties contain four or five peas to the pod, the Gradus usually contains from eight to twelve.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Nott's Excelsior.

It combines to a wonderful degree the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas without their deficiencies. The vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder and earlier and more prolific than Premium Gem. The Peas in sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. A most desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home gardener.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Sutton's Excelsior.

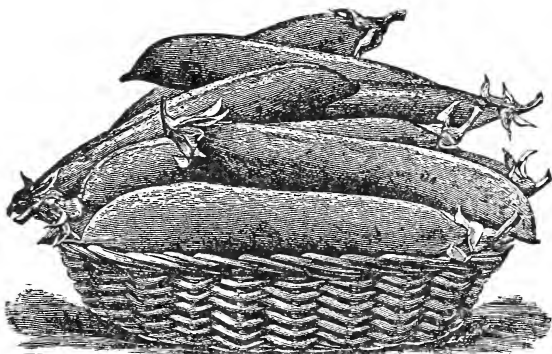
This handsome wrinkled Pea is so hardy that it may safely be planted as early as the hard-seeded "Extra Earlies." The plants are dwarf, about 14 inches high, very stout, exceedingly productive, and the quality is all that could be desired. The pods are quite large for so dwarf a variety and always well filled. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.

American Wonder.

A variety nearly as early as the Alaska, with stout, branching vines, about nine inches high, and covered with well filled pods, containing seven or eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Premium, or Little Gem.

A very desirable, early dwarf, green wrinkled variety growing about fifteen inches high. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 35c.



IMPROVED STRATAGEM.

Little Marvel.

An excellent dwarf sort for the market or home garden. The pods average a little longer than those of Premium Gem. The vines are sturdy, nearly eighteen inches high, heavily set with straight, deep green pods, square ended at the bottom and nearly three inches in length.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Laxtonian, or Dwarf Gradus.

The vines are about twelve inches high and when in bearing are filled with immense dark-green pods containing eight or nine large peas. It is so productive, the pods so large and well filled, the quality so good, it is deserving of a place in every home garden.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy.

A semi-dwarf, large podded main crop pea similar to Improved Stratagem but a little earlier maturing and lighter in color of vine and pod. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Improved Stratagem.

This is one of the best of the large-podded sorts; vigorous, productive, and of exceedingly fine quality; a favorite with market gardeners everywhere. Vines two to two and a half feet. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 30c.

Yorkshire Hero.

Vines stout, of medium height, about two and one-half feet, bearing near the top a number of broad pods of medium size, about two and one-half to three inches long, filled with large peas that remain a long time in condition for use and which never become as hard as most sorts. The peas are of fine quality and will be preferred to any other by those who like a rich, marrow like pea. Seed large, wrinkled and flattened.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c, postpaid. By Mail, Express or Freight, at Buyer's Expense, lb. 25c.

See Page 4 for Prices on Quantities. Inoculate Peas with Humogerm for Increase Yield. See Page 48.

Pepper

The culture of pepper is precisely the same as for Egg Plant. Transplant when three inches high. One ounce of seed will yield about 1,500 plants.

Giant Crimson

A magnificent variety and the largest and finest Pepper in cultivation. The plant is about two feet high, of strong, vigorous growth and very productive. The flesh is unusually thick and very mild, having none of the pungency of most of the older varieties. The immense size of the fruit and its brilliant scarlet color render it very attractive.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Red Chili.

A late variety. Pods bright, rich red, about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne.

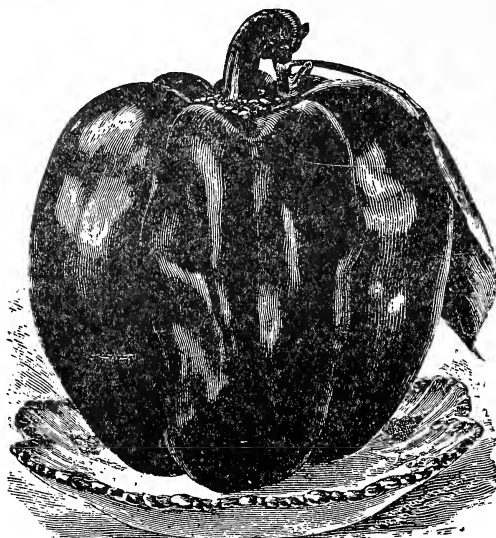
A well known medium early variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about four inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, bright red when ripe. Extremely strong and pungent flesh.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.

Very large, nearly four inches long and three inches in diameter; glossy red. Excellent for use in salads and pickles.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



GIANT CRIMSON

Ruby King.

A handsome and very productive variety. Fruits from four to six inches long by three and a half to four inches broad; remarkably mild and pleasant. When ripe they are a bright ruby red.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Pimiento Pepper.

This is a sweet Pepper—that is the difference—one which you will enjoy eating in salad, either fresh or canned. Cannery and market gardeners are planting Pimiento largely. Very thick flesh, wonderfully mild flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Pumpkin

Plant in hills eight feet apart each way, after danger of frost is over. Avoid planting near other vine crops, as they will hybridize and damage the crop. One ounce will plant about twenty-five hills; four pounds to the acre.

Sugar, or New England Pie.

This variety is small, but of most excellent quality for pies. Fruits deep orange, eight to ten inches in diameter, round or somewhat flattened and slightly ribbed. Flesh rich deep yellow, fine grained and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Large Yellow, or Connecticut Field.

The pumpkin most extensively used for feeding stock; also used for making pies. Grows to a large size and varies in shape from nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Flesh deep, rich yellow, fine grained and highly flavored. Often planted with corn. Known also as Field Pumpkin.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c, postpaid.

Winter Luxury.

This is the finest pie Pumpkin yet introduced; we cannot recommend it too highly for this purpose. It is also a good keeper, wonderfully productive, while its finely netted skin and golden-russet color make it desirable for market use. Crop failed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Large Sweet Cheese.

(Kentucky Field)

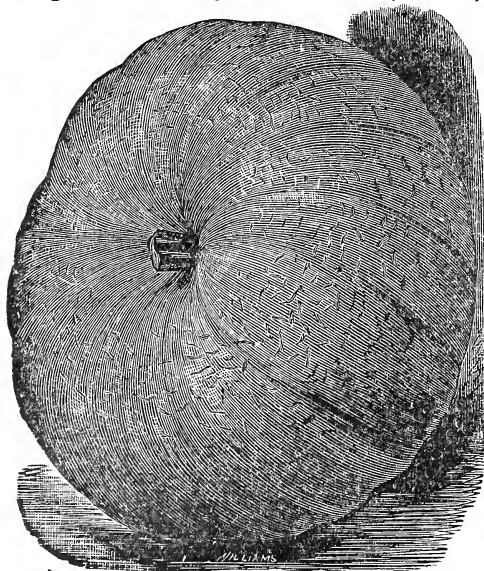
One of the best for table use, and very productive. Shape flat; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to a rich crimson color; flesh yellow, thick, and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

King of the Mammoths, or Jumbo

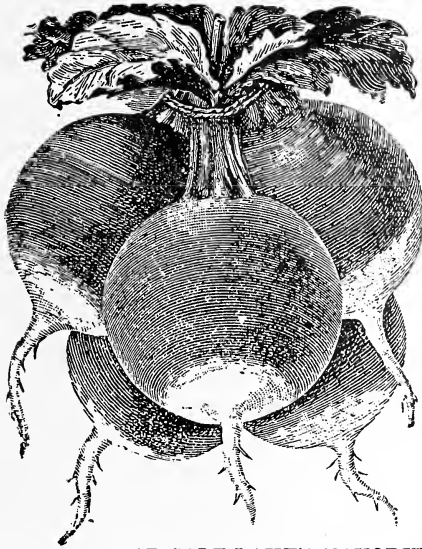
The largest of all Pumpkins. Round in shape, flattened at both ends. It is a splendid keeper, and valuable for stock feeding; also desirable for exhibition purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid



KING OF THE MAMMOTHS.

Radish



SPARKLER OR SALT LAKE'S FAVORITE

For the best results the soil should be light, well pulverized, rich and mellow, to insure quick growth, supply plenty of water. Radishes permitted to grow slowly become tough and pithy. Light frosts will not kill young plants, but will check the growth and they do best when kept growing right along. For a succession sow every ten days. During the hot months of summer, winter radishes will do better than the early sorts. Winter radishes can be stored, same as potatoes, furnishing an acceptable relish through the winter months.

There is no crop that will bring quicker returns for the market gardener. The leading variety is "Sparkler." Our recommendations are Sparkler for early or succession; Icicle for second early; and Celestial for winter use.

Early Round Varieties

Sparkler or Salt Lake's Favorite—Color is scarlet and white, extremely quick to mature, being ready for the table in 20 days from planting. Valuable for forcing under glass, as well as for the open. Skin very smooth, and its color gives it an appetizing appearance. Selected stock seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip—Deep scarlet, tender, mild and crisp; quick-growing; tops small.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped—Well known market variety.

French Breakfast—Oval form, bright scarlet color, tipped with white.

Prices, any of above, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Long Varieties

Icicle—White, slender and tapering in shape. It quickly grows to market size; is crisp, brittle, mild and sweet.

Long Scarlet Short Top—Bright carmine.

White Strasburg—Half-long and thick.

Prices, any of above, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Winter Varieties

Seed for winter radishes should be sown about the first of August in rich, warm, sandy loam, in rows about twenty inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up thin to three inches apart in the row and give frequent cultivation. For winter use, the roots should be pulled and packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar.

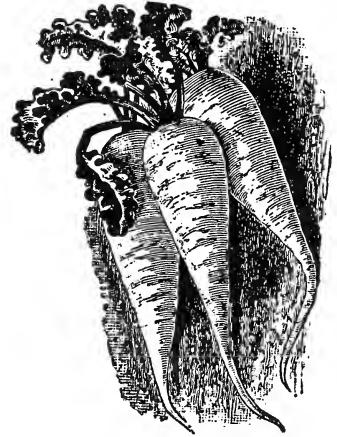
Chinese Rose—Half-long, flesh pink, solid.

Long black Spanish—Roots black.

Round Black Spanish—Globe shaped.

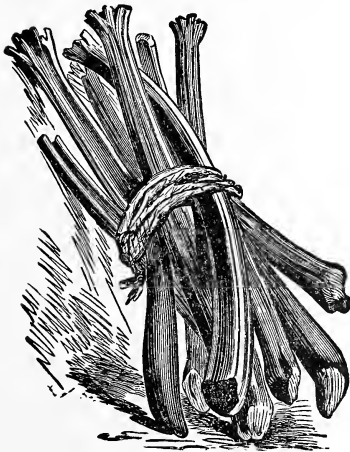
Celestial or White Chinese—Pure white, firm.

Prices, any of above, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. 1.25.



WHITE STRASBURG

Rhubarb



RHUBARB.

Sow in drills eighteen inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall prepare the permanent bed by trenching two feet deep, mixing a liberal quantity of manure with the soil. Into this set the plants about five feet apart each way. The stalks should not be cut until the second year. One ounce should give about 500 plants.

Myatt's Victoria.

The most popular variety. Very productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

ALL PRICES ON THIS PAGE POSTPAID

SQUASH

Squash should be planted in warm, light, rich soil, after the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm, as they are very sensitive to frost and cannot be sown until all danger of frosts is over. Plant in well manured hills in the same manner as cucumbers or melons. The bushy varieties two to three feet apart each way and the running kinds six to eight feet. One ounce 100 feet, 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Summer Varieties

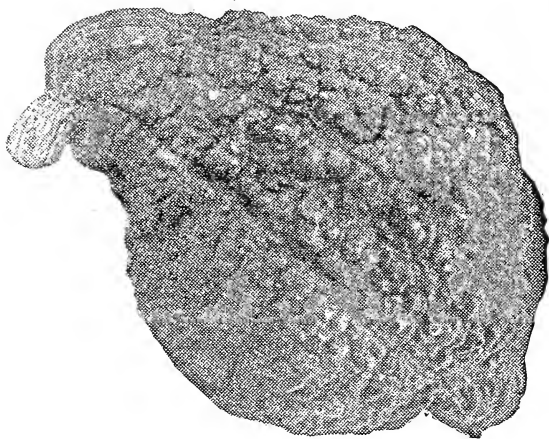
Cocozelle (Italian Vegetable Marrow)—Fruits large, oblong shaped, dark green at first but as they mature become marbled with yellow and lighter green stripes. Fine grained, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop (Silver Custard)—The best of the scalloped Squashes. Handsome and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 1.25.

Long White Vegetable Marrow—Skin greenish-white; flesh white, soft and of rich flavor Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—Golden yellow thickly warted; brittle and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



WARTED HUBBARD.

Winter Varieties

Banana—Splendid new variety for fall and winter, dark green banana shape 20 to 25 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Chicago Warted Hubbard—Attractive dark green, flesh dry and sweet. Very hard shell insures long keeping qualities. Considered by many an improvement on the old Hubbard.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Delicious—In shape resembles the Hubbard; flesh very thick, deep orange color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Pike's Peak or Sibley—Large oval fruits, skin smooth, dark olive-green in color; flesh golden-yellow, very best quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Golden Hubbard—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Chili—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Utah Giant Field—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

SALSIFY

or Vegetable Oyster.

Culture—Soil, seeding, culture and storing same as for parsnip. One oz. of seed will sow 60 feet of row; 10 lbs. of seed required for an acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This variety is large and strong growing with long, smooth, white tapering roots and is less liable to branch than the other sorts. Tops grassy. It is invaluable for market gardeners' use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Sorrel.

The improved varieties of Sorrel when well grown and cooked like spinach make a palatable dish. Sow in drills early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

Large Leaved French—The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. 2.00.

SPINACH

Culture—For early spring use, sow seed in August in very fertile soil, rich in humus. Upon approach of cold weather, cover the plants with 3 inches of straw. In the spring when dry, remove the litter and the plants will be ready for use in a short time. Sow the seed 1 inch deep in rows a foot apart. For a succession, sow again early in the spring, and every two weeks thereafter. Keep surface soil cultivated lightly. One oz. will sow 100 ft. of row; 12 to 15 lbs. seed required for an acre.

Savoy Leaved—Also known as Bloomsdale. A very early variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. The plant is of upright growth, with thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad, and crumpled or blistered like those of Savoy cabbage. Seed round. It is hardy and grows rapidly to a suitable size for use, running to seed quickly in warm weather.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Victoria Long Standing—An Improved round seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of other sorts and continuing in condition for use much longer. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners.

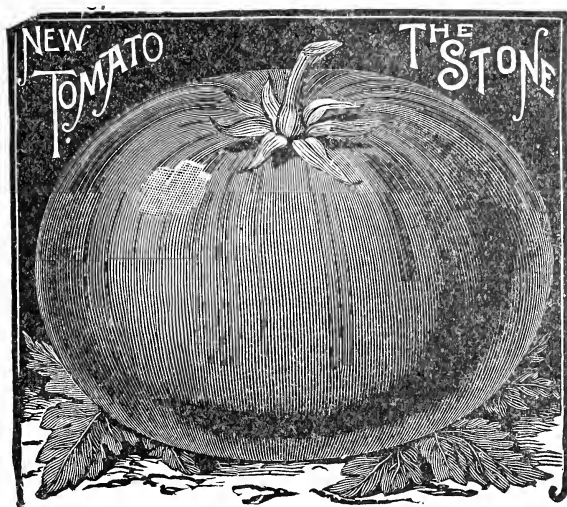
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

King of Denmark—This new variety is undoubtedly the most valuable introduction of spinach in years. Although the plants are ready for use almost as soon as the medium early sorts they remain in good condition from a week to two weeks after all other varieties have gone to seed. The plants are of rapid growth, resemble the Long Season in type but leaves are more crumpled or blistered and are of darker green color. The leaves are thick, stand well after cutting and are of good quality. This variety will in a few years be one of the leading sorts as its distinctive qualities are sure to win favor for it from the home and market gardener.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

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TOMATOES



STONE.

OTHER EARLY VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Acme	5c	30c	\$1.00	\$3.00
Beauty	5c	30c	1.00	3.00
Bonny Best	5c	30c	1.00	3.00
Chalk's Early Jewel	5c	30c	1.00	3.00
June Pink	5c	40c	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Stone	5c	40c	1.25	4.00

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Red Pear Shaped	5c	45c	1.50	
Red Cherry	5c	45c	1.50	
Yellow Plum	5c	45c	1.50	
Yellow Pear	5c	45c	1.50	

For early plants sow in hot beds or boxes early in March, in drills five inches apart, one-half inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant into another four inches apart each way. Plant out in the open ground as soon as danger from frost is over, four feet apart each way, in hills. Water freely at the time of transplanting. When the first fruit is set, pinch off the ends of the branches to attain early fruit. For late use sow in sheltered border in May and set out the plants in July. The green fruits can be picked off before late frost and ripened under glass. One ounce 1,000 plants, two ounces per acre.

John Baer—Produce perfect, solid, high crown, brilliant red shipping tomatoes in 30 days from potted plants if the roots are undisturbed when set out. The fruit contains few seeds, is extremely solid and meaty and of deliciously mild sweet flavor. Entirely free from blight, no cracks, no wrinkles, no one-sided or scarred fruit and even when dead ripe "John Baer" will not burst. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$3.50.

Extra Early Earliana—Extremely early, of fine quality, the flesh being remarkably solid and containing few seeds. The strain we are offering has been specially selected for earliness. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

San Jose Canner—The Leading Canning Tomato on the Market—This extremely productive tomato is California bred, selection from the New Stone, outclassing its famous parent in yield, uniformity in size, shape and solidity; color a brilliant scarlet. For main crop and canning purposes this variety is replacing all others. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Dwarf Champion	5c	40c	\$1.25	\$4.00
Greater Baltimore	5c	35c	1.15	3.50
Matchless	5c	35c	1.25	4.00
Stone	5c	35c	1.15	3.50
Ponderosa	10c	50c	1.50	5.00

Tomato Plants—Strong, sturdy transplanted stock of main varieties ready in May and June. Doz. 40c; 100 at \$2.30, postpaid. Not prepaid 30c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$17.50 per 1000.

TURNIPS

For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out to six to nine inches in the row. For succession, continue to sow every two weeks until June. For fall or winter crops sow in July or August. One Ounce 100 feet, 2 pounds per acre.

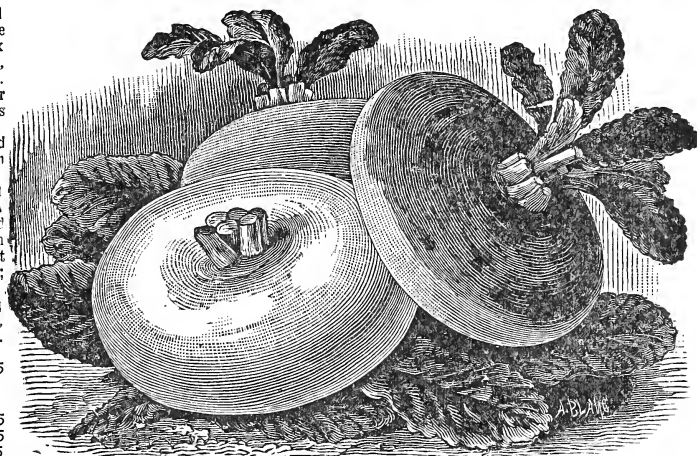
Purple Top White Globe. The Best Flavored and Largest Yielder Grown. Without an Equal for All Purposes—The flesh is firm fine grained, white and of most excellent flavor. It is a fine keeper, extensively grown and pitted for fall and winter, and produces enormous crops. In our estimation it cannot be beat either for home or market planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Extra Purple Top Milan—Earliest turnip in cultivation; flat, smooth, of medium size, with bright purple top and few leaves. Adapted to spring or fall.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Ex. Early White Milan	5c	10c	35c	\$1.25
Er. Pur. T. Strap Leaf	5c	10c	25c	.85
Gldn. B. or Orange Jelly	5c	10c	25c	.85
White Egg	5c	10c	25c	.85
White Flat Dutch	5c	10c	25c	.85



EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH AND EARLY PURPLE TOP.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDES

One Ounce 100 feet, two to three pounds per acre.

Rows should be at least two and one-half feet apart and the plants thinned to eight to twelve inches. Roots frequently grow to be an enormous size. The roots should be taken up before severe frost. Cut off tops within an inch of the crown. Store in a cool cellar or pit.

Improved Purple Top—Remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality; a splendid keeper. skin smooth; flesh a beautiful yellow color, fine grained. Very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

A Descriptive List of Choice Flower Seeds

The pleasure resulting from a large and varied collection of flowers will
amply repay for time and labor spent.

To have a beautiful flower garden, one must take pleasure in working and caring for the plants when young. It has ceased to be a necessity to keep such large stocks of bedding and other tender plants under glass through the winter, thereby saving the expense of glass, fuel, labor, etc. We are enabled to send out the highest results of carefully selected seeds, in cheap paper packets from which the amateur will derive his plants by means so simple as to be within the reach of everyone.

Nothing is more beautiful than the old-time and natural flowers. Do not cast aside the single Petunias, Hollyhocks, Fox-gloves, Forget-Me-Nots, and the old time Phlox and Peonies, for nothing is handsomer than the old-fashioned flowers. Were we to assist nature more rather than try to create monstrosities, our gardens would look by far more beautiful and natural.

The soil best adapted to most flowering plants, is a light moderately rich loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to make it friable. A great many varieties will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make it suited to their needs. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth; hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of well rotted manure. Since other varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should not be enriched.

Cultural directions are given on nearly all packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all: Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible, do not plant any seed when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should never be more than three or four times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seeds; plant in rows so that the young plants can be easily seen and pull up all weeds as soon as they appear.

The term "Annual" is given to those plants which grow, flower, seed and die within the same year.

"Biennials" are those that do not generally flower until the second season, and after blooming, die.

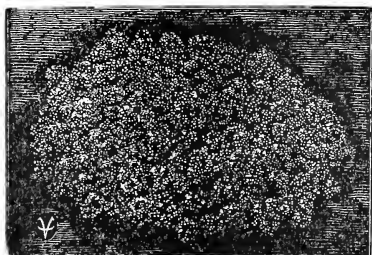
"Perennials" are those that do not generally flower until the second year, but continue to bloom for years and may be propagated by a division of the roots.

Acroclinium.

(**Everlasting.**) Very pretty, half-hardy annual, producing white and rose-colored daisy-like flowers in August and September. These are the "Immortelles," so desirable for wreathes and winter bouquets. Height one foot. **Mixed Pkt. 5c.**

Ageratum.

The different varieties of Ageratum grow from six inches to two feet or more in height and are very profuse and constant bloomers. They bear clusters of round tassel-shaped blossoms, which are excellent for cut flowers and in borders. Hardy annual. **Mixed Pkt. 5c.**



ALYSSUM.

Alyssum (Little Gem)

(**Benthami Compactum.**) A beautiful white variety of Sweet Alyssum, especially adapted to edgings, borders and rock work. The plants grow about six inches high, and produce hundreds of flowers, which form a compact mass of bloom about fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.**

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).

An old border plant with dark and glossy leaves and long spikes of curiously shaped, brilliant colored flowers, with finely marked throats. They have been much improved of late years by careful selection. They blossom the first season from seed sown in spring. Tender perennial; one and one-half to two feet high. **Finest mixed. Pkt. 5c.**

If You Want Fine Flowers Plant "PURITY SEEDS."

Asters

No flower, not even excepting the Pansy, with its marvelous range of color, or the Sweet Pea, with its wonderful display of bloom, can approach in many important respects the Aster. As a bedding plant it has no superior, and is the last to succumb to the icy touch of winter.

As a cut flower it rivals the Chrysanthemum in beauty and diversity of form and color, and remains firm and fresh for days. They are easily grown, very hardy, and offer themselves for use at a time when other garden favorites are gone.

Truffaut's Perfection Peony Flowered.

This magnificent race must be seen in order to get any adequate idea of the possibilities in aster culture. The plants form large compact bushes about eighteen inches high, which in the full flowering season are literally covered with large extremely double, perfectly shaped flowers. **Mixed, pkt. 10c.**

American or Giant Branching.

This is the most distinct and improved type of flowers in Asters as well as of the earliest period of bloom. Under good cultivation plants grow two feet high, branching freely, and each stem terminates in a fine large flower two to two and a half inches in diameter. The outer petals are broad, flat, and reflexed or curving outward, while the center of the flower is composed of many short tubular petals, slightly pointed. The whole flower has a distinctly feathery effect, greatly resembling that of the fine Japanese Chrysanthemum.

Azure Blue.....Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
Lavender—Light Lavender, blue, very free flowering.....Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
Rose—Delicate shade of pink.....Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
Purple.....Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
Crimson.....Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
Flesh Pink.....Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
White.....Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25
Mixed.....Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

Early Beauty Type

This superb aster is one of the rare gems that has come to stay; especially valuable for locations where the season is too late to flower the later types before frost, and for early forcing. **Pkt. 20c; oz. \$2.00.**



AMERICAN OR GIANT BRANCHING.

BACHELOR BUTTONS—See Centaurea.

Balsam.

Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that, with good seed and proper care, a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. The colors range from white to dark purple, and are either self-colored or spotted and striped. Balsams are tender and should be started in boxes indoors or in the open ground when danger of frost is past. The plants prefer a rich, moist or even wet sandy loam, and must not suffer from moisture. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

Double Camellia, Extra Fine Mixed.

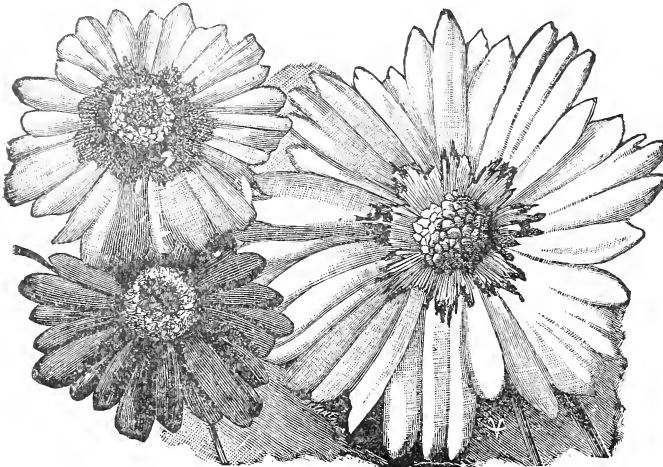
As double as a Camellia, which it resembles; white blotched with various colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00.**
BELLIS—See Daisy.

You Obtain Best Results When You Sow "PURITY SEEDS."

California Poppy (*Eschscholtzia*).

A genus of the Poppy family, and fully as valuable as the common Poppy for garden ornamentation, and as easily grown. Nothing is handsomer or richer in color than a bed of these in full bloom. Hardy annuals; height one foot.

Mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



CALLIOPSIS.

Calliopsis.

A very showy border plant, producing flowers of very brilliant yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown, beautifully contrasted. Hardy annual; two feet high. Tall varieties mixed.

Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA—See Marigold.

Canary Bird Flower.

(*Tropaeolum canariense*.) A beautiful climber with small curiously shaped, canary colored blossoms. Will bloom freely from July until killed by frost. Tender annual; height about twenty feet.

Pkt. 5c.

Candytuft.

Rocket (Empress). White extra large trusses. A great improvement in the size and quality of the flowering trusses over the common white variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; fine mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Canna.

The Canna will bloom from seed the first year if the seed is sown early. Seed should be soaked for twenty-four hours in warm water before sowing.

Crozy's New Hybrids.

These Cannas are the most gorgeous bedding plants we have. Most of them are dwarf in habit, early bloomers, and remarkable both for beauty and size of flower and foliage. If seeds be sown before April in hotbed or greenhouse, the plants will bloom in July, and continue until frost. These plants may be potted in the fall and kept blooming through the winter, or the roots may be taken up in late fall and kept like Dahlias and replanted the following spring. Mixed varieties.

Pkt. 10c.



CARNATION, MARGUERITE.

Carnation, Marguerite.

This flower is, in some of its habits, a decided improvement over all known forms of its species. Seed of this variety will give good flowering plants in four or five months, while the old kinds require at least a year. The flowers are large, double, very fragrant and borne in great abundance. This is an early continuous bloomer, and gives a great variety of colors. Height about fifteen inches.

Marguerite, Giants of California.

Mixed, pkt. 10c.

Canterbury Bell.

(*Campanula Medium*.) Handsome, hardy biennial, of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted two feet apart. Has large bell-shaped flowers which are strikingly effective.

Double mixed, pkt. 10c.

Castor Bean.

(*Ricinus*.) *Zanzibariensis*. A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth. The plants grow from ten to fifteen feet high. The leaves have a brilliant luster, measure about thirty inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems. We know of no annual plants so desirable for concealing unsightly objects or of more imposing beauty when standing alone on the lawn. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual.

Mixed varieties, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

CELOSIA CRISTATA—See Cockscomb

STIMUPLANT

Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Centaurea.

Centaureas are an exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials which though botanically alike are very different in appearance. The following varieties are easily grown from seed.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower.) This is the flower seen in such abundance in the fields of Europe. If seed is sown as soon as the ground is fit in the spring and the flowers picked so as to prevent the plant exhausting itself by seeding, it will furnish a profusion of bright blue, purple, white or pink flowers from July until late in the autumn. One to two feet high.

Mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Imperialis. An excellent sweet-scented variety. The flowers are finely laciniated and are about the size of a carnation. They have long stems and keep well after cutting. Colors range through white, rose, lilac, purple and yellow. Hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.

Best mixed, pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

Cheiranthus Cheiri.—See Wall Flower.

Chrysanthemum.

Chrysanthemums have deservedly become very popular. They are showy and effective in the garden, and very desirable for cut flowers. Hardy annuals, one and one-half to two feet high, and are most desirable for the garden.

Coronarum, mixed, pkt. 5c.

Cosmos.

A very effective autumn flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bush-like plants four to eight feet high and covered with large, single, dahlia-like flowers. Should be started in this latitude in March and transplanted to open ground about May 1st.

Extra Early Mammoth Flowering.—This variety produces a profusion of large flowers which, being gracefully poised on long stems are extremely useful for decorative purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Extra Early Double Crested or Anemone Flowered Cosmos.—An extra early strain of the Double Crested, which are just as beautiful as the late and come into flower as early as the Extra Early Singles.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.00.

Convolvulus Major.—See Morning Glory.

Cucurbita.—See Gourds.

Cockscomb.

(Celosia Cristata.)—Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. They are of all shapes and colors, but of all colors the rose and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. Tender annual. The dwarf varieties are about one foot high.

Dwarf mixed, pkt. 5c.

Columbine.

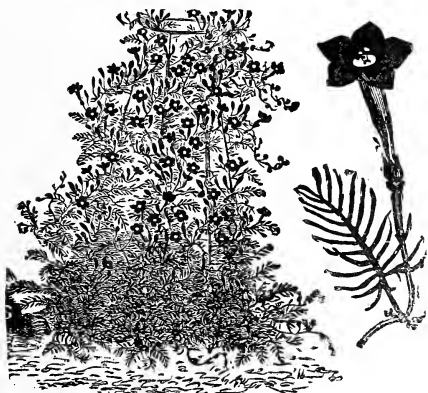
Thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but are quite at home under the spray of a fountain or by the water side. The plants are perfectly hardy and form large clumps from one to two feet in diameter, and produce a large number of flowers early in spring. Seeds may be sown in open ground. Plants can be increased by division of root. Perennial.

Mixed double, best and finest colors, pkt. 10c.

Coreopsis

(Lanceolata Grandiflora). One of the best hardy perennials. Very free-flowering. The large, showy, golden yellow flowers are borne on long stems, and will last a week or more when cut, making them very desirable for that purpose. Will grow anywhere. Two or three feet.

Pkt. 10c.



CYPRESS VINE

Cypress Vine.

(Ipomoea Quamoclit.) A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, rose, scarlet, or white blossoms, which contrast most beautifully with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about fifteen feet high.

Mixed pkt. 5c.

Dahlia.

Both the single and double strains of this magnificent race of plants may be had in the greatest variety and beauty from seed. If planted early and forced they can be made to flower the first season. Tender herbaceous perennials

Finest double, mixed, pkt. 10c.

Daisy.

(*Bellis*.) The Daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that good seed will give at least eighty per cent of double flowers. These are as large and double as any of the named sorts that are propagated by division of the roots and are sold at a high price. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation.

Extra Double Mixed, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Delphinium—See Larkspur.

Dianthus—See Pink.

Dianthus Babbatus—See Sweet William.

Dianthus Caryophyllus—See Carnation.

Eschscholtzia—See California Poppy.

Four O'clock.

(*Marvel of Peru*.) The plants are large and each needs three or four feet of space each way for its best development. The flowers are funnel-shaped, white, red and striped, and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night, and generally perish before noon the next day. The French call it *Belle de Nuit*, "Beauty of the Night." Will grow in any common garden soil. Sow seed in open ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

Mixed pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Forget-Me-Not.

(*Myosotis*.) The Forget-Me-Not is an old favorite, bearing clusters of star-shaped flowers. It thrives well in shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

Victoria. Plant of compact, bushy habit growing six to eight inches high; flowers large blue. Pkt. 10c.

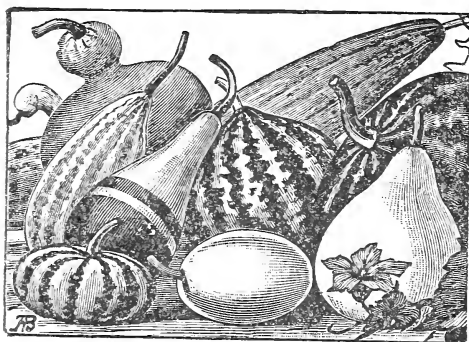
Foxglove.

(*Digitalis*.) Plants grow to a height of three or four feet and produce dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers. A valuable flower in every perennial garden; does not usually blossom until the second year. Hardy biennials or perennials.

Splendid Mixed, pkt. 10c



DAISY.



GOURDS.

Gourds.

(*Cucurbita*.) A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped and colored fruit. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high. Mixed pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Gypsophila

Gypsophila Elegans Grandiflora Alba (Angel's Breath) Two feet. This is an improved, large flowering, pure white form of the annual Angel's Breath; of free, easy growth. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Combined with sweet peas they make pretty bouquets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—Two feet. White flowers, smaller than the annual varieties, producing a veil-like mist over the plant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Heliotrope.

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Half hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed; one foot high. Dark varieties mixed, very choice, pkt. 10c.

Helianthus—See Sunflower.

Hollyhock.

The Hollyhock, in its present state of perfection is very unlike its parent of olden times; it now ranks with the Dahlia, Aster, Camellia, etc., being exceedingly rich and varied in color, and as double as a rose. For a background to a flower garden perhaps no plant is so useful. Hardy perennial; five feet high. Mixed, pkt. 10c.

Iberis—See Candytuft.

Ipomoea, Imperial Japanese—See Morning Glory.

Indian Shot—See Canna.

Ipomoea, Quamoclit—See Cypress Vine.

Kochia Trichophylla. Also known as Summer Cypress.

A quick growing foliage or hedge plant, very symmetrical and attractive in summer and fall. The foliage is as fine as moss and of clean bright green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the bush takes on a deep red tinge. Sow outdoors early in spring, covering one-fourth inch deep. Make the rows two feet apart and thin eighteen inches apart. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant to open ground. Hardy annual; about two and one-half feet high. Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c.

Larkspur.

(*Delphinium*.) The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens is invaluable.

Double Dwarf Rocket. Hardy annual; ten inches high. Mixed, pkt. 10c.

Tall Stock Flowered, *Consolida fl. pl.* Spikes of double flowers eighteen inches long. Hardy annual; two feet high. Mixed, pkt. 10c

Lobelia.

A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edgings, pots or rockeries. They make a neat edging for beds of white flowers and are very effective in masses, being always completely covered with flowers.

Mixed, pkt. 10c

Lathyrus Latifolius.—See Perennial Peas.

Lathyrus Odoratus.—See Sweet Peas.

Marigold.

Whenever a rich and continuous display of bloom is desired, the Marigold is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall, growing usually two feet or more, while the French are more dwarf. All are desirable. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

African, double mixed, pkt 5c.

French, double dwarf mixed, pkt. 5c.

Mathiola.—See Stocks.

Marvel of Peru.—See Four O'Clock.

Mignonette.

A well-known hardy annual producing dense, semi-globular spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. It is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer, it will bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early in spring. Hardy annual; one foot high.

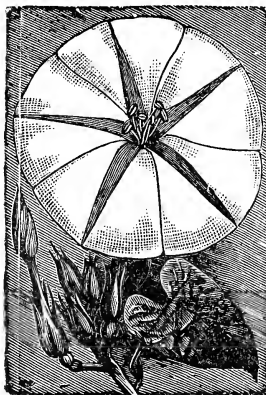
Heseda Odorata Grandiflora. Large flowered sweet Mignonette.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.



MIGNONETTE.

Moon Flower.



MOON FLOWER.

(*Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba*.) This is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season, and will be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife and the seed planted in a warm place. If the soil be kept moist germination will take place in ten days to two weeks. After the plants are up, tend carefully and plant out when danger from frost is past. Rich soil tends to make the plant run to vines and leaves, while poor earth will produce earlier and more abundant flowers. This variety is also known as *Ipomoea Noctiflora*. Pkt. 10c.

Morning Glory.

(*Convolvulus Major*.) A handsome, showy climber, of easy culture, suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. It is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil. Hardy annual; ten feet high.

Mixed pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

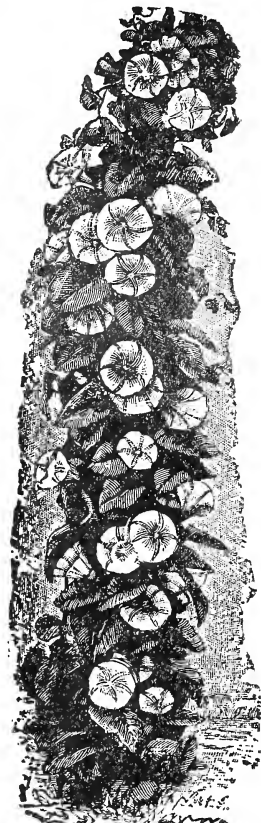
Giant Japanese Mixed. Flowers of largest size, some are brilliant red or rich blue; others are equally brilliant with broad margins of clear white; some are striped or dotted with blue or red on white or lemon yellow ground, others are clouded with blue and red. The foliage in some plants comes plain green, in others it is mottled with white and shades of yellow or yellowish green.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Mourning Bride.

(*Scabiosa*, or Sweet Scabius.) An improved stock which bears a profusion of flowers. These are larger and fuller than the old type, and their variety and brilliancy of color make them very desirable for cut flowers. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Double Dwarf, mixed, pkt. 10.



MORNING GLORY.

"PURITY SEEDS" PRODUCE BEST FLOWERS.

Nasturtiums

These most popular, free-flowering tender annuals are of two distinct types—the Tall, or running varieties and the Tom Thumb, or dwarf varieties. Both are of easiest culture, growing and blooming in great profusion even in the poorest soils. The tall varieties are of strong, vigorous growth, throwing out running shoots which can be trained upon strings or wires, or can be readily made to climb the ordinary paling fences or wire netting. They are also extremely showy as trailing plants when set around borders of vases or ornamental boxes. on the lawn, and can be effectively planted at the top of a steep slope and allowed to run down the bank. They are equally beautiful simply trailing on level ground. The dwarf or Tom Thumb varieties, being of neat, compact growth, can be planted as borders to flower-beds or along garden walks. Seed should be planted thinly when trees are starting out in leaf. When well started, young plants should be transplanted or thinned out to stand six or more inches apart for tall running varieties, and ten or twelve inches for those of the dwarf. When planted in poor soil they flower profusely; if the soil is too rich they run to leaves.

Nasturtium, Tall.

(*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*.) The Lobbianum differs from the common running nasturtium, in being less rank growing, more floriferous and having richer, more varied colored flowers of many shades, from the richest scarlet to very deep maroon. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Half hardy annual; about ten feet high. **Mixed Tall (*Lobbianum* varieties),** pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Nasturtium, Dwarf.

(*Tropaeolum Minor*.) A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season. Hardy annual; about one foot high. **Mixed Dwarf,** pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Pansy

The Pansy gives an abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, endures hard winters with safety, and greets us in the early spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. Pansy seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground. If sown in the spring, get it in as early as possible, so as to secure flowers during the early rains. Seeds sown in a cool place in May or June, and well watered until up, will produce fall-flowering plants. To have good flowers, the plants must be vigorous and make a rapid growth, as they will in rich, moist loam. Young plants give the largest flowers. The old worn-out plants should be replaced. If the plants come into bloom in the heat of summer, the flowers will be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. They will flower better in midsummer if planted where somewhat shaded from the hot sun, and especially if furnished with a good supply of water; but in almost any situation will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn.

Oregon Giants

These Pansies are famous for their almost endless variety of charming shades of color, united with large size and perfect form of flowers. They embrace all the solid or self-colors, delicately shaded flowers, five-spotted or three-spotted; edged or bordered flowers of various colors, each with a distinct rim of white, yellow or blue; dark and light marbled varieties flowers with clear, distinct eyes; striped flowers of striking beauty, and vividly colored fancy varieties, blotched, veined, marbled and margined.

Finest Mixed, pkt. 20c.

Improved Giant Trimardeau.

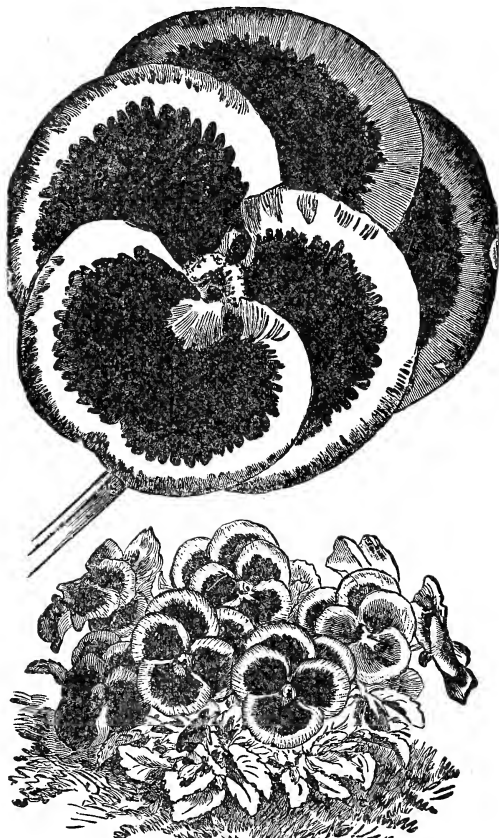
An entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of colors. Plants are vigorous, compact growth. Remarkable for the extra large size of the flowers. The flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots.

Finest Mixed, pkt. 10c.

Peas, Everlasting

(*Lathyrus Latifolius*.) A perennial climber, producing a succession of clusters of white, rose or purple blossoms. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial; ten feet high.

Mixed, pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.



TRIMARDEAN PANSIES.

Petunia.

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in cold frame or hotbed, and transplanted eighteen inches apart. Tender perennial, but blooms profusely the first season. One and a half feet high. The fully double Petunias do not produce seed, so that to procure double flowering plants we must use seed of single flowers which have been carefully fertilized by pollen from double ones.

Finest double mixed, pkt. 35c.

Finest large flowering, single fringed mixed; mixed pkt. 25c. Choice mixed pkt. 10c.

Hybrida, varieties, Special mixed.. Pkt. 10c.

Phlox Drummondii.

Very hardy annuals, thriving in almost any situation, and unequaled in magnificent display of their many and brilliant flowers. Plants from seeds grown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering about July 1st and remain literally covered with bloom until after severe frosts late in autumn. For masses of separate colors or for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. One foot high.

Finest mixed. Composed of the best of the large flowered varieties. Pkt. 10c.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

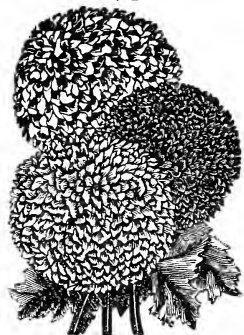
Pink.

(Dianthus.) The Dianthus family furnishes the florist with many of his most beautiful flowers, including the Carnation, Sweet William and Florists' Pink, Chinese and Japanese in all their varieties. Hardy and half-hardy biennials and perennials, but nearly all blooming the first year from seed.

DOUBLE CHINA. A biennial of dwarf habit; flowers the first year, but the bloom is stronger the second.

Mixed, pkt. 10c.

Poppy.



POPPY.
IMPROVED DOUBLE

THE SHIRLEY. Everyone knows the old common corn poppy, or red weed, with its bright scarlet flowers. The Shirley is a strain of this magnificent species, which sports to numberless shades of colors, from pure white to rose, pink, carmine and deepest crimson. If the flowers are cut when they first open, they may be kept many days. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.**

TULIP FLOWERED. Produces large, splendid, bright scarlet flowers well above the foliage. The pedals form a tulip-shaped cup, and after a time black spots appear at the base of each petal. Strikingly beautiful, reminding one of a bed of brilliant tulips; hardy annual; about one foot high. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.**

IMPROVED DOUBLE PAEONY FLOWERED. In dazzling richness and variety of colors the flowers are very showy. Simply scatter the seed in open ground, and a mass of beauty will result; hardy annual, two feet high. **Mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.**

Portulaca.

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color as a bed of Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. Tender annual; about six to eight inches high.

Fine mixed single, pkt 10c; finest mixed, double, pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA.—See Mourning Bride.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage)

Three feet. A standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in the autumn. This plant lends itself to many uses; it makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, and is useful for cutting to give color. Its best use, however, is a hedge or border plant, where long, broad bands of intense color are desirable. **Splendens, pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.00.**

Stocks.

The Stocks as now grown are indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted. To such perfection has selection brought them that good seed will give a large proportion of flowers as double and as large as the named sorts grown from cuttings.

Cut and Come Again, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Sunflower.

DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. The most attractive of the very double sunflowers. Plant tall, growing seven feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers very large, often eight to ten inches across, very double, with long fringed petals and resemble chrysanthemums. The color is a splendid, rich, golden-yellow, free from any black center.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. The giant among sunflowers; grows about six feet high. The stocks are sometimes used for fuel. **Oz. 5c; Lb. 40c.. Postpaid.**



Sweet Peas

A Few Rules for the Successful Cultivation of Sweet Peas.

Early in the spring make a trench about six inches deep, in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. When the plants are about five inches high, fill up the trench, and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The plants should not be raised for two successive seasons upon the same ground.

Sweet Peas should not be planted on the same ground after Culinary Peas.

Excessive manuring with stable manure in the row immediately before sowing the seed is not desirable. Ground intended for Sweet Peas, if not left in good condition after taking the last crop, will be better for manuring the previous fall rather than at the spring seeding.

The use of artificial fertilizers, bone meal, nitrate of soda, etc., can be made in spring at the time of planting or soon after.

Thin sowing, by which is meant planting the seeds from four to six inches apart, is conducive to vigor and strength of the plants, which come later into bloom, but continue much longer than the plants from thick seeding.

Frequent stirring of the soil with hoe or cultivator in dry weather, thus producing a dust mulch, is preferable to artificial watering, unless irrigation facilities afford opportunities for a regular and abundant supply of water.

Do not allow any flowers to go to seed or the plants will stop blooming.

One-quarter pound of seed will sow fifty feet.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas.

One of the most satisfactory ways of growing Sweet Peas is in a mixed row. The mixtures we offer are not made up of inferior or cheap stocks, but are of the very best qualities and are well proportioned so as to give a pleasing variety of bloom.

FINEST MIXED. This mixture consists only of the best large flowering sorts, new and old, in just the right proportions of white, bright red, pink, mauve and other colors to make the most brilliant show possible in the garden. We have given a great deal of study to selecting the best sorts, in proper proportions, and offer this mixture as the finest produced. We know it cannot be excelled at any price. Pkt. 5c: oz. 15c: ¼ lb. 35c: lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

AMERICA. White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine. The most brilliant red striped sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

BLACK KNIGHT. Glossy deep maroon, one of the darkest; medium size, open form. Better than Othello. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

DOROTHY ECKFORD. Vine very robust and exceedingly floriferous. Flowers of extra large size, pure white, beautifully shell-shaped; usually three on a stem. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

FLORA NORTON. Flowers light clear blue; medium size, hooded form. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

HON. MRS. E. KENYON. The best of the deeper primrose shades; a beautiful large semi-hooded flower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

KING EDWARD VII. A Bright crimson-scarlet of largest size; open form, well expanded, round standard. One of the very best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. A large flower, similar in color to Countess Radnor, but nearer blue. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

LORD NELSON. Deeper in color than Navy Blue and especially on the vine is a very attractive rich deep blue. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

MISS WILLMOTT. A fine, semi-hooded type; standard orange pink; wings, rose tinted with orange. Of very large size; long stems; plant very vigorous. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

MRS. WALTER WRIGHT. A very large, hooded, rose-purple, self-changing to rich bluish purple. A splendid variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

PRIMA DONNA. The stems bear three or four very large, perfect flowers of a brilliant, yet soft shade of pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. A magnificent bright scarlet-red, very large, semi-hooded. Unsurpassed in brilliancy of color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Spencer Varieties.

BLUE PICOTEE. Almost pure white except for a narrow edging of violet blue on the standard and wings. Flowers large and of fine form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

DOBBIE'S CREAM. A strong growing, profuse blooming variety, with large, much waved flowers, often duplexed and with many four-blossomed sprays. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

DAINTY SPENCER. White, suffused and edged with pink; large and of Spencer form; very free blooming. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

ELFRIDA PEARSON. A very large light pink on white ground, beautifully edged and shaded. Plants sturdy and very vigorous. A most useful pink Spencer for decoration and exhibition. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

GEORGE HERBERT. A bright, rose-crimson or rose-carmine Spencer variety of large size suffused with magenta and showing veins in wings. Both standard and wings beautifully waved. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

NUBIAN. A beautiful, deep, pure maroon of very large Spencer type. One of the most reliable of the maroon shades of Spencers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

HELEN LEWIS. A rich crimson orange, with wings of orange rose. Size very large, fine Spencer form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

KING EDWARD SPENCER. Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very large and of open form. The best of the bright red Spencers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

KING WHITE. The newest and most magnificent white; of perfect Spencer type; the immense petals gracefully frilled—are a pure white of wonderful substance. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

MARGARET ATLEE. The most perfect of the Duplex type yet produced. Color is a warm salmon pink suffused over a cream ground. The cream deepens into a bright buff at base of standard and wings. Flowers are of very large size and are borne almost uniformly four on a stem. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

MARGARET MADISON. A self-colored soft light azure-blue or pale lavender Spencer. The conditions are exquisite. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

MIRIAM BEAVER. A leading light cream pink sweet pea. Flowers exceptionally large and wavy with the standard often duplexed or double. Coloring very dainty and pleasing, soft shell salmon pink on cream ground. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

ROYAL PURPLE. A rare new shade in Sweet Peas, a rich purple, almost a true royal, a color that does not exist in the Grandiflora type. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

WEDGWOOD. Bright silvery blue. Large, well waved flowers on long stems. An attractive and very desirable shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

SPENCER'S MIXED. All the Spencer varieties included in making up this magnificent mixture. A splendid range of colors is thus assured in this comparatively new class of sweet peas of such remarkably large size and wonderfully attractive form. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

Sweet William.

(*Dianthus Barbatus*.) For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring, in open ground, and will blossom the following summer; or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for spring. Hardy perennial, one and one-half feet high.

Finest mixed, single, pkt. 10c.

Finest Mixed, double, Pkt. 10c.

Tagetes.—See Marigold.

Tropaeolum Canariense.—See Canary Bird Flower.

Tropaeolum Lobbianum.—See Nasturtium, Tall.

Tropaeolum Minor.—See Nasturtium, Dwarf.

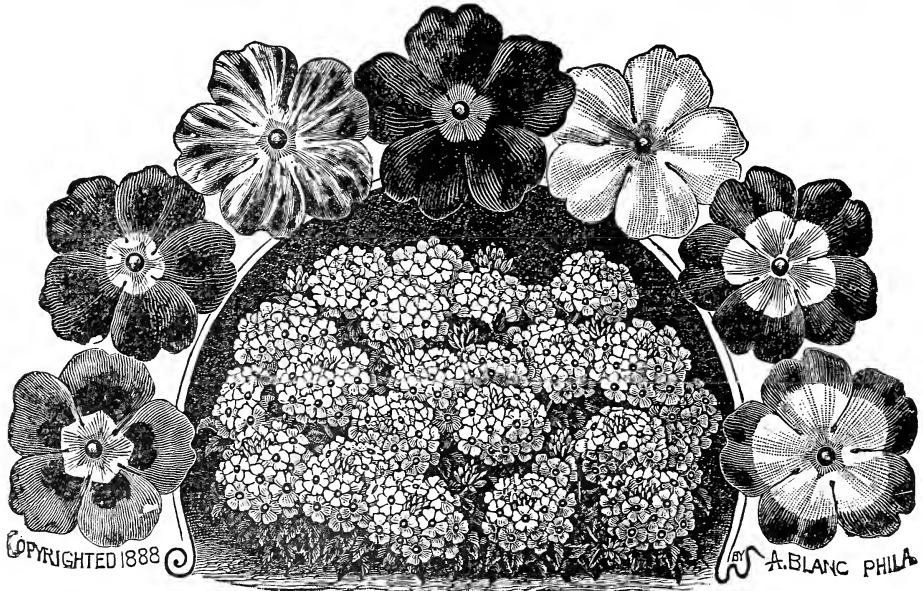
Violet.

The Violets commonly grown by florists are propagated from cuttings. The flowers grown from seed are smaller and more delicately colored.

Sweet Scented, pkt. 10c.

Viola Tricolor.—See Pansy.

Verbena.



MAMMOTH VERBENAS.

MAMMOTH. No plant is more generally cultivated, or more deservedly so, than the Verbena, as no plant excels it for masses in beds on the lawn. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. If sown in open ground in May they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter they will be in bloom sooner. Half hardy perennial trailer; one foot high. Finest mixed; embraces all colors.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.75.

Wall Flower.

(*Cheiranthus Cheiri*.) The large massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. Sow the seed early in hot-beds, and while the plants are small, prick them out in pots and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house, and the plants will bloom all winter. Tender perennial, one and one-half feet high.

Mixed double, pkt. 10c.

Wild Cucumber.

Ornamental climbing Cucumbers with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. Height six feet. Half hardy annual. *Eschinocystis Lobata*. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Zinnia.

A very showy plant, with large, double, imbricated flowers, which, when fully expanded, might easily be mistaken for Dwarf Dahlias. Half hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00. Giant Dahlia Flowered, Special Mixture, Pkt. 20c; oz. \$3.00.

Double Giants (Improved Grandiflora Robusta) Finest mixed, Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.



SWEET WILLIAM.

Summer Flowering Bulbs

Gladiolus

A delightful flower for the home garden. It grows from bulbs which increase in number from year to year. Plant them in shallow furrows any time in late April, May or June. Then keep the weeds down and the garden stirred occasionally. That is all there is to it except the cutting of the great spikes of wonderful lily-like blooms which last ten days to two weeks in water. Dig up the bulbs in late fall and carry them over winter like potatoes in your cellar. Gladioli are just the flower for the renter. One can always move bulbs. Remember we pay transportation on all stock you order.

FANCY MIXED. A really superb blend of the finer sorts showing almost every shade and marking to be found in Gladioli. Try a hundred of these, planting in four lots at intervals of two weeks. They will give a succession of flowers for cutting from late July until frost and you will find more bulbs than you planted when you come to dig in November.

Dozen 50c; 100 for \$3.50, postpaid.

America. Very popular. Flowers soft lavender-pink. Well-known florists' variety.

Each 7c; Dozen 75c; 100 for \$5.50.

GLORY OF HOLLAND. A good white Gladiolus. Flowers of great substance and an unusually good keeper. We recommend this highly.

Each 10c; Dozen \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

HALLEY. Delicate salmon; blooms early. This is a beautiful variety.

Each 7c; Dozen 75c; 100 for \$5.50.

HERADA. Pure mauve—a color that is not often found in the Gladiolus. A most striking, stately flower.

Each 10c; Dozen \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Well-known variety. Flame-color. One of the best for florists.

Each 7c; Dozen 75c; 100 for \$5.50.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Rose-pink, shading deeper to center of petals.

Each 10c; Dozen \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

MRS. WATT. Deep wine-color. One of the most beautiful varieties we know.

Each 10c; Dozen \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

NIAGARA. Extra-fine light yellow. Flowers very large on strong stems.

Each 10c; Dozen \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

PANAMA. A good companion to America for the florists' trade. Color deep pink; well expanded flowers.

Each 10c; Dozen \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

PEACE. This is a beautiful variety with fine, large, white flowers, with pale cattleya-like feathering on petals.

Each 10c; Dozen \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

WAR. Deep blood red shaded crimson black.

Each 10c; Dozen \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

YELLOW HAMMER. Pure yellow, lightly marked with red in the throat; a beautiful variety for cutting. **10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.**

Tuberose

DOUBLE DWARF PEARL. Pure white, wax-like, and extremely fragrant. Thrives well in warm, sheltered locations. Should be in every garden. Ready February and March.

Each 5c; Dozen \$0; 100 for \$6.00, postpaid.

Dahlia

There are few flowers that compare with the Dahlia in charming diversity of form and wide range of brilliant colors, and certainly no other surpasses it for autumn displays in the garden as well as for cutting.

Standard Mixed Sorts, 20c each; \$2.00 Dozen.

Named Sorts, 30c each; \$3.00 dozen, postpaid.

Double Peonies

The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with two or three inches of soil. Too deep planting is a frequent cause of shy flowering. We list below for spring delivery four of the leading named varieties. Prices include postage.

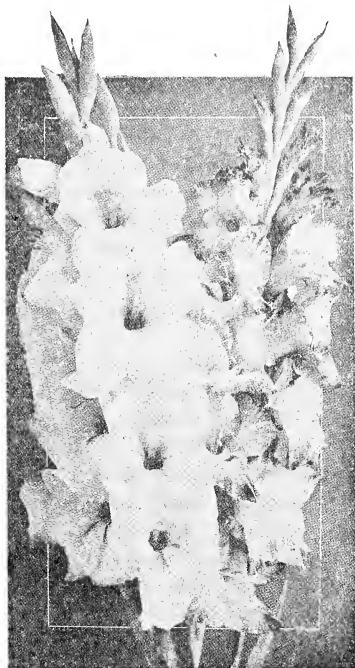
EDULIS SUPERBA. Decoration Day Peony. A beautiful clear pink. **60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.**

FELIX CROUSSE. Large, ball shaped, brilliant red. **75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.**

FESTIVA MAXIMA. The finest white in cultivation. **60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.**

QUEEN VICTORIA. White with delicate flesh tint. We consider this the best early white Decoration Day Peony; a fine cut flower, very fragrant. **75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.**

MIXED DOUBLE PEONIES. White, red and pink. **50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.**



Miscellaneous Field Seeds

Prices on all Field Seeds subject to change without notice. Write for special prices on quantities. Pound prices include postage, but larger lots sent at Buyer's Expense.

Field Corn for Ensilage

Of all the crops useful for ensilage, Corn is the most largely used and without doubt the most profitable. Alive to this situation, we have made Ensilage Corn a specialty and we are now able to offer our customers the most profitable varieties adapted to the climatic conditions of various sections of the West.

Generally speaking, the seed should be sown in drills 3 feet apart, using 15 to 40 pounds of seed per acre, depending not only on the soil, but also for the purpose for which the silage is to be used. Whenever less grain and more bulk is desired, more seed may be planted to the acre, giving a greater amount of leaf and stalk but less ear corn.

Silo Corn No. 1—This variety is the heaviest yielding corn for ensilage yet introduced. It is positively the earliest of the tall-growing large yellow Dent corn in cultivation. A selection from Improved Leaming and will mature its grain in 100 days, even under unfavorable conditions; and about 90 days where climatic conditions are suitable. You will never regret giving it a trial this year. See below for price.

Australian White Flint (90 days)—The earliest and surest variety. Will endure more drouth and cold than any other variety known. Grows to a height of six to ten feet. Price, see below.

Improved Leaming—Ripens in 90 to 100 days from planting. It is extra early, and not a hard flinty corn. Price, see below.

Minnesota No. 13—The ears are of handsome appearance bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, Wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. Matures in ninety days.

King of the Earlies—An exceptionally early Dent variety. Stalks of medium height with broad leaves. For cold valleys where the seasons are short it cannot be beat.

Any of above—Pound 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 90c. Ask for Quantity Prices.

BARLEY

Sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre; on dry land 40 to 50 pounds. Prices quoted are not postpaid. Club or Brewer's Barley—10 lb. 60c; 100 lb. at market price.

Naked, Beardless or White Hullless—No beard, shells hull like wheat. 10 lb. 60c; 100 lbs. market price.

Blue or Feed Barley—10 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. at market price.

FETERITA

From 20 to 30 days earlier than Kaffir Corn, makes good fodder; in some instances made an excellent yield of grain without having received any rain from the day it was planted until it was harvested. Not Postpaid, lb. 15c; 100 lbs. market price.

KAFFIR CORN

Is unsurpassed for dry alkali land, on which no better fodder and grain crop grows. Lb. 15c, not postpaid; 100 lbs. at market price.

BUCKWHEAT (Japanese).

The best and most profitable variety. It is earlier than Silver Hull and usually more productive. Is also excellent for bee pasture. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25c, postpaid.

FLAX SEED

Should be sown in the spring on moist land, using 30 pounds of seed per acre if grown for a seed crop, or twice that quantity if intended for a crop of fibre. Lb. 25c, postpaid.

SUNFLOWER (Large Russian)

A variety bearing large heads, frequently 12 to 20 inches in diameter and sometimes yielding 1000 pounds of seed per acre. The seed is used for feeding chickens and parrots. Sow in the open field as soon as danger from frost is over, using 3 pounds of seed per acre, sowing in rows 5 feet apart and thinning to 1 foot. Lb. 25c, postpaid.

Millet

Common—Very early; abundant. Lb. 10c not postpaid; 100 lbs. at market price.

Liberty—A valuable fodder plant. Makes excellent hay. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. 10 lbs. \$1.50 not postpaid; 100 lbs. at market price.

OATS

Swedish Select—Grain plump, white and very heavy, averaging 40 pounds per bushel. 10 lbs. 50c not prepaid; 100 lbs. at market price.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex—The fattening properties of Rape are much better than those of clover; makes splendid green feed for poultry. Sow in drills, at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. 10 lbs. \$1.75 not prepaid; 100 lbs. at market price.

RYE

Sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre; on dry land 30 to 40 pounds.

Spring Rye—This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. Sow about 1½ bushels to the acre. Write for prices.

Fall or Winter—A good crop for early fall or spring pasture. 10 lbs. 40c; not postpaid; 100 lbs. at market price.

Emmer or Speltz—A valuable grain from Russia, adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. In the green state it makes excellent pasture. Not postpaid, lb. 10c; 100 lbs. at market price.

Spring Wheat

Early Bart—Leading spring wheat to date, not only for the dry farm, but on irrigated farms as well. It is a large, white-berried, bearded variety of finest milling quality. 10 lbs. 60c not prepaid; 100 lbs. at market price.

All standard Varieties (Marquis, Blue Stem, Dicklow, Sonora, etc.)—Sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre on irrigated land; 40 to 50 on dry land. 10 lbs. 60c not prepaid; 100 lbs. at market price.

SORGUM

Early Amber—Furnishes a large yield of most nutritive forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year. Broadcast for forage sow 60 pounds per acre. In drills, sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb. 25c, postpaid; not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. at market price.

FIELD PEAS

Most valuable farm crop for dairy or ranch. Sow in early spring, 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. Treat seed with Nitragin for increased yield.

Canada Field—This is a small-seeded, very hardy pea, vigorous, thrifty, growing 5 to 6 feet; very productive. Can't be beat for all purposes. Lb. 20c, postpaid; not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00.

San Luis Valley—This Colorado stock pea is a hybrid. Very hardy. Can be grown at an altitude of 9,000 feet. Lb. 20c, postpaid; not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. at market price.

SPRING VETCH

Valuable for both soiling and as a cover crop. Sow 60 to 75 pounds per acre. Write for prices.

Prices fluctuate rapidly. Write for Special Quantity Prices on all Farm Seeds.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

Our Stocks are Critically Grown, of Highest Germination and Purity.
Prices fluctuate and are subject to change without notice.

Write for special prices on quantities.

Seamless bags at extra cost. Inoculate All Clovers with Nitragin for Increased Results.

Bromus Inermis (Hungarian Brome Grass)—Remarkable drouth-resister, not injured by frost. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Lb. 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.90.

Red Top—Reaches highest perfection in moist, rich soil. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Orchard Grass—Furnishes pasturage three weeks before any other, and after close grazing a ten day's interval is sufficient for another growth. Makes a heavy sod, which remains for years. Sow from 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Remains green from early spring until snow flies in the fall. It will do well on almost any land. Sow in the fall or spring, 30 lbs per acre. Lb. 65c, postpaid. Not prepaid 10 lbs. \$5.00.

English or Perennial Rye Grass—Produces an abundance of foliage. Sow 30 lbs. per acre, spring or fall. Lb. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. at market price.

Meadow Fescue, Randall or English Blue Grass—Excellent for hay and pasturage. Succeeds even in poor soil, roots penetrate deep, stands extremely dry weather. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Pound, 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Timothy—Of hay grasses Timothy leads all. Succeeds on clay or heavy loams, lowlands or in mountainous districts, where there is an abundance of moisture. Alone, 12 lbs. to the acre, or with clover, 10 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. clover. Lb. 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Italian Rye Grass—Annual type of English Rye Grass. Lb. 35c postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan is a tall annual grass, reaching to a height of from seven to nine feet when planted in rows and allowed to mature for a seed crop; broadcasted and cut "in the bloom" for hay, about four feet. It dies each year. Should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant in rows, 36 inches apart, using about 2 lbs. of seed; where irrigated, plant in rows 18 inches apart, using from 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. Yields an immense tonnage; excellent for feeding. Lb. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE

The most valuable forage plant, particularly adapted for our Western climate and soil. It requires a deep, mellow soil; newly broken sod does not do so well. It thrives best on a sandy loam (the richer the better), while it has proved a success on heavy,

compact clay soil. In the driest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Alfalfa is as fresh and green as in the spring, as its roots go down from ten to twenty feet to the moisture of the ground. Although a prodigious yielder, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the ground by the decay of its long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The seed may be sown early in the spring (as soon as the frost is out of the ground), in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used, it can be sown at any time during the summer months. Never sow less than fifteen lbs. of good clean seed to the acre, for thin sowing produces thick and coarse stalks, not relished by stock.

Lb. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.50. 100 lbs. market price. For larger lots write for prices.

Alfalfa Grimm—This variety is especially recommended for shallow soils or those underlaid with hardpan. The claim is made for it that in addition to extreme hardness it has spreading roots instead of a single tap-root and that it makes underground creeping stems. Lb. 65c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lb., market price.

Alsike Clover (Swedish Hybrid)—Is recommended both for sowing with Timothy and also with the Red and Mammoth Clovers, as well as for a hay crop by itself. It does not winter-kill. The use of Swedish Alsike Clover is increasing rapidly; cattle prefer it to other clovers. It is very fine for honey bees. Sow at the rate of six or eight lbs. per acre; sown in mixtures, five or 6 lbs. per acre is sufficient. Lb. 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. market price.

Sweet Clover or Bokhara (*Melilotus Alba*) White Blossom—As a money-maker this has been rightfully named "Alfalfa's Twin Sister." Its value in the redemption of alkaline lands cannot be over-estimated. It grows in a variety of soils—heavy, light, wet or dry, almost anywhere except in acid soil. Sow at the rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Cover the seed very lightly. Lb. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs., market price.

Yellow Blossom (*Melilotus Officialis*)—Same family as White Blossom Sweet Clover, but it is not so prolific in growth and flowers are yellow instead of white. For bee pasture we believe it to be equally valuable. Lb. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs., market price.

Medium Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*)—It is sometimes called June Clover, and is a dependable, all-round variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each

year. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.75.

White, or Dutch—A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Being very hardy and of a creeping habit, it will also prevent the ground from being washed by heavy rains. It is rarely sown alone, but used mainly for sowing with other grass seeds, especially Blue Grass, to obtain permanent pastures. Sow in the spring, at the rate of six lbs. per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

Lb. 85c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$7.50; for larger lots write for prices.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES

For Permanent Meadows and Pastures.

Our well-balanced mixtures are made up of a number of native and acclimated grasses and clovers, blended in such a way as to best suite the climatic and soil conditions found in our intermountain regions. We have aimed in these splendid combinations to supply such varieties that will form a deep-rooting turf and that will yield, year after year, the greatest amount of hay and furnish the most constant and abundant pasturage. With these mixtures and with the proper kinds of dairy cows, it is possible to realize at least one hundred and fifty dollars per acre annually from every acre that has been carefully seeded and attended to.

Mixture No. 1. For Upland Pasture Under Irrigation—The main varieties of this combination are Kentucky Blue Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, Red Clover, Alfalfa and White Clover. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. at market price.

Mixture No. 2. For Light Sandy Soils—Consisting chiefly of Kentucky Blue Grass, Bromus Inermis, White Clover. Sow 30 pounds per acre. Lb. 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. market price.

Mixture No. 3. For Low and Moist Soils—Consisting chiefly of Red Top, Perennial Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Timothy, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Orchard Grass. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs at market price.

Mixture No. 4. For Marsh, Wet or Boggy Soils—Consists chiefly of Red Top, Perennial Rye Grass, Creeping Bent Grass, Alsike Clover. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. Lb. 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs., market price.

pulverized Sheep manure.

If the lawn is kept clipped fairly short, it will not be necessary to rake the clippings, but they may be allowed to remain where cut and will be washed down among the roots by the rain and furnish a mulch which will be valuable in the hot, drying days of summer. If, however, the grass has been allowed to get so long that a considerable length must be cut, it must be raked. Only the fine clippings should be left upon the lawn. These fine clippings again go back into the soil in time and ad humus.

City Park Lawn Mixture—The best lawn seed experience can suggest or that money can buy. Produces a beautiful, permanent lawn in 4 to 6 weeks. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 square feet. Lb. 80c; 3 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 70c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

LAWN MAKING

making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. If sown in the fall, sow before the autumn rains have ceased, and before very cold weather give the young grass a light dressing of commercial fertilizer or sheep manure.

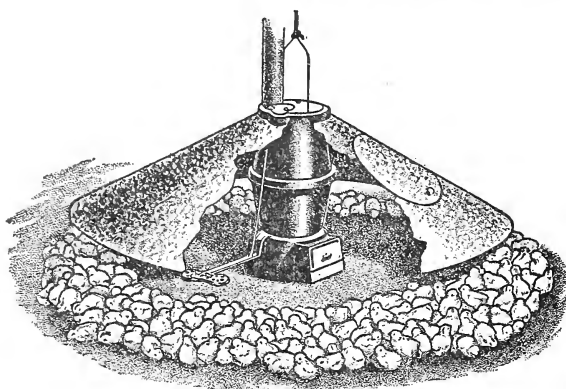
Fertilizer for the Lawn—For many years it was the custom each year to spread a dressing of stable manure upon the lawn to add food to replenish the store taken up during the season's growth. It was a wise measure as far as it went but the inevitable result was a fresh and numerous crop of weeds from seed carried in the manure and the good was nullified by the fight to kill the weeds. Commercial fertilizers are now used and with much better effect. Ideal lawn dressings are Bone Meal, Groz-it or

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well-drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or very cold weather. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn.

It may be planted early in spring, or fall, and should be sown at the rate of 80 to 100 lbs. per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible,

Miscellaneous Supplies

COAL BURNING COLONY BROODER.



"BETTER THAN A HEN."

Grows three Chicks where one grew before.
Cuts the Expense in Half and Eliminates
All the Trouble.

This is the COAL-BURNING BROODER that took all the gamble out of the Chicken Business by Eliminating the Excessive Death loss that was so common with the older types of oil-burning brooders.

You fill this Brooder with Coal Once a Day and then it takes care of itself. It is self-feeding, selfregulating, simple, safe and everlasting. It requires no special kind of house.

No. 18—Broods 100 to 500 Chicks...\$23.75

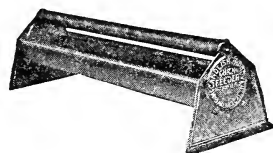
No. 19—Broods 100 to 1000 Chicks... 29.50

The McCandlish Model Chick Feeder.

It is practically indestructible, made entirely of metal, making it absolutely sanitary, and waste of feed is impossible. It is easy to fill and to clean and also answers for a drinking fountain.

Length 20 in.; weight, 12 oz.; price, each 50c; postpaid, 60c each.

Length, 30 in.; weight, 16 oz.; price, each 75c; postpaid, 90c each.



MOE'S DOUBLE FEEDING TROUGHS

For Chicks and Growing Stock—Made of best quality galvanized iron, accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Sliding top. Easy to fill and clean. Made in two sizes.

No. 59—18 in., Weight 2 lbs., each...\$0.65, Not postpaid
No. 60—24 in., Weight 3 lbs., each... .80, Not postpaid

Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only.

MOE'S STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER



No. 32...15c each
By mail, postpaid,
20c each, or 6 for
\$1.00.



MOE'S GRIT AND SHELL BOXES



Can also be used
as a Feed Hopper
for little chicks.



Grit, shell and charcoal has now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls, and it cannot be more economically supplied than in one of these triple compartment boxes.

No. 9—Moe's Grit Box, cap. about $\frac{1}{8}$ bu..\$1.00
By Mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

BOTTOM FILL FOUNTAIN

A general utility fountain at a low price. Made in two pieces. Easily cleaned and owing to the shape will not burst from freezing. Made of best grade of galvanized iron.

No. 19—About 1-qt. cap., wt. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., each.....\$.45

No. 20—About $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. cap., wt. 1 lb., each..... .60

DROP BOTTOM WALL FOUNTAIN

Manufactured from galvanized iron. May be hung up on the wall out of the dirt and litter. Easy to fill and easy to clean. May be used for chicks, fowls or pigeons.

No. 40—2-qt., wt. 2 lbs., each.....\$.75

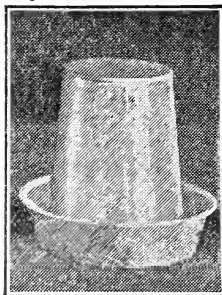
No. 41—1-gal., wt. 3 lbs., each..... 1.00

NON-FREEZE DRINKING FOUNTAINS

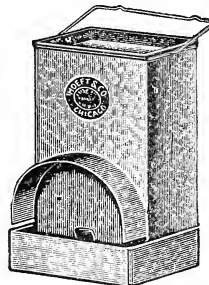
These fountains are constructed like Thermos Bottles, so thoroughly insulated that even at zero and below the water is protected from freezing and in hot weather the water remains cool for a long time.

Two-gallon size, each\$4.25

Three-gallon size, each 5.00



Bottom Fill Fountain



Drop Bottom Wall Fountain
No. 41.

LEG BANDS

Leg Bands—Spiral Colored Bands—These are made of celluloid and in three different colors, red, green, and dark blue. They can be taken off and put on very quickly and easily and will last a lifetime. Birds cannot lose or remove them. They are made in sizes for every breed of poultry, pigeons and baby chicks. Please state breed when ordering. Prices of the four poultry sizes: 12 bands, 20c; 25 bands, 30c; 50 bands, 45c; 100 bands, 75c. Pigeon and day-old chick sizes: 12 bands, 15c; 25 bands, 25c; 50 bands, 40c; 100 bands, 65c, postpaid.

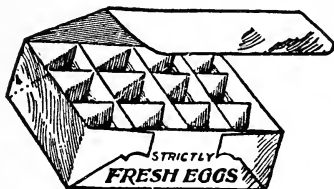
Champion—Adjustable—Best adjustable leg band. Has neat, compact and smooth fastening, with no catching points; easily attached and absolutely secure. Prices, 12 for 20c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 75c, postpaid.

Smith's Sealed—Made of aluminum and so constructed that by simply crushing a soft rivet they are sealed on the bird's leg, and must be destroyed to be removed. Prices, 12 for 35c; 25 for 65c; 50 for \$1.15; 100 for \$1.75, postpaid. Plain sealers, 75c each.

CHICKEN MARKERS

Petty's Perfect Poultry Punch, small hole; each 30c, postpaid 35c.

PAPER EGG BOXES. (3x4)



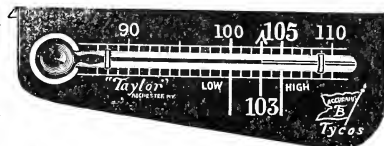
Just the Thing for Your Family Egg Trade—These boxes are intended for use in delivering eggs to private families. They are exceedingly neat in appearance and go a great way toward making satisfied customers. They ship "knocked down," can easily be set up and sent by express or freight at very low rates. The customer, after using contents, can take them apart and return them. Prices: 1 dozen size, per doz. 20c; per 100 \$1.40; per 250 \$3.25; per 1,000 \$12.50; by mail, postpaid, 40c per doz.



THERMOMETERS—All Postpaid

Incubator, "Tycos," Triangle, tested: each \$1.00.

Brooder, "Taylor" mounted on wood: each 90c.



PERFECTION COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

This is the strongest and most simple in its working parts of any compressed air sprayer. Two pumpings of about fifteen strokes on the plunger will discharge the contents under high and constant pressure. It consists of a solution tank, holding about 4 gallons, made of galvanized steel. Weight, empty for shipment, 15 lbs. Galvanized Tank, \$7.50.

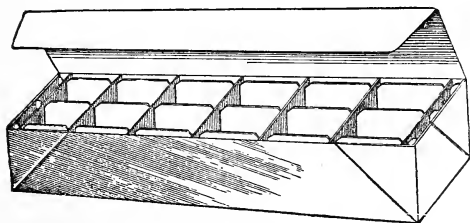
NO. 25 D & B SPRAYER

FOR ALL LIQUID MIXTURES

1½ Gallon Capacity—Works with Compressed Air.

This is a new sprayer—entirely different from any sprayer made before. Remarkable for its convenience in operation and sturdy construction. Easily carried and controlled with one hand, leaving other hand free for lifting up foliage so the under side of leaves can be sprayed thoroughly. Brass extension tube can be turned to spray up, down, or any angle desired. A touch on the nozzle lever puts this sprayer in instant operation. Stands up well under high pressure and will give good service under hard usage. Compact and with few parts, all well protected. Shipping weight 5½ lbs. Galvanized Tank, Price \$4.50.

RANGER EGG CARTON. (2x6)

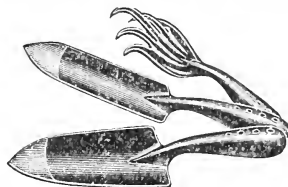


Every man in the egg trade should use this Egg Carton.

A light but strong carton, holding one dozen eggs, and built to fit a regular egg-packer. Throw away your "fillers." Use this carton; packs three to a layer in an ordinary egg case, and is always ready for delivery. Saves handling. Weight with fillers, 3 ozs. each. By mail, postpaid, 50c per dozen.

Price: Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.75; 250, \$4.00; 1,000, \$15.00. Purchaser to pay Transportation.

THREE PIECE GARDEN SET



Set of Three Tools: One each large trowel, small trowel and Weeder. All made of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished. Weight 2 lbs. Per Set 90c. If postpaid \$1.00.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS.

These articles do not need any description, as they are well known to all who keep poultry. They are made of a good quality of flint glass and will last indefinitely. 5c each; per doz. 45c. By mail, postpaid, 60c.

THE "NEW MISTY"



THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE HAND SPRAYER ON THE MARKET

A necessity in every household. Invaluable for applying Liquid Lice Killer.

Invaluable for exterminating potato bugs, tobacco, tomato, cabbage and currant worms, and all plant insects. Also in killing lice and mites in poultry houses. They are used effectively on horses, cattle, and swine, and for spraying clothes, carpets, cigar wrappers, etc. Price: 50c each. By mail, postpaid, 75c.

THE "MIDGET"



A small sprayer for house use. Will handle disinfectants, bug poisons, etc., etc. Length over all, 14 inches. Made of heavy tin. Holds one pint.

Price 40c each. By mail, postpaid, 55c.

ANIMAL AND POULTRY FOODS AND REMEDIES

Prices are not prepaid. If by mail add postage to your order. Prices change rapidly. Write for prices.

Alfalfa Meal in original sacks of 100 lbs. at market price; write for prices.

Mustlay Egg Mash—Supplies the hen with the surplus nourishment she requires for maximum egg-production. It successfully solves the problem of securing eggs both winter and summer. 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Charcoal is indispensable in successful raising; an efficient aid in arresting bowel trouble; it greatly assists in proper digestion and promotes health of poultry at all ages. Two sizes, Fine and Coarse. Price either size: 3 lb. 25c; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

Ground Oil Cake—Is a great milk and butter producer; a most economical cattle food. To poultrymen it is likewise of value in keeping fowls in good health. Price fluctuates. Present Prices: 1 lb. 10c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. 2.50; 100 lbs. Market Prices.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower Seed—Splendid for parrots and poultry. 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 100 lbs. market price.

Meat Scraps—It is hard to estimate the great value of meat scraps for growing chicks or laying hens. 3 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Economy Hen Food—A balanced scratch ration of pure whole grains. 6 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. market price.

Ground Bone—As an egg producer, bone is invaluable. 1 lb. 10c; 50 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Granite Grit—is absolutely necessary to supply the fowls with plenty of good, clean grit. Fine, for small chicks; medium, for half-grown fowls; coarse, for turkeys, etc. All sizes the same price, 8 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

Flax Seed Meal—One tablespoonful in a mash to each dozen fowls, daily is a great help during the moulting season. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. market price.

Oyster Shell (Crushed)—Most important article of food; always keep fowls liberally supplied. 8 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

Shellmaker—Takes the place of Oyster Shell and much lower in price. 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$1.35, at Buyer's Expense.

Hulled Oats—Valuable food for young chicks and Canary birds. 3 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs., market price.

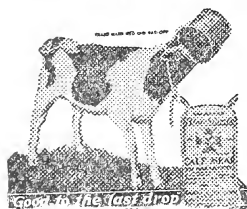
Developing Food and Pigeon Mixture—Just the food for chicks when they are two months old—after they have grown too large to be fed Perfect Chick Feed. 4 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs., market price.

Perfect Chick Food—Conceded by all users to be the leading balanced ration of pure grains, seeds, etc., on the market today. This splendid preparation is made according to the best formula discovered to date.

For 50 chicks scatter about a pint of Perfect Chick Food on the floor among an inch or two of alfalfa meal. Only feed as much at a time as they eat up clean, and do not overfeed.

5 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. market price.

Conkey's Chick Food and Pratt's Baby Chick Food are excellent chick starters and should be fed the first few days.



BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

This is in reality a substitute for milk—and should not be considered as an ordinary "feed" or "meal."

It contains all the elements of milk and when properly prepared becomes a "baby food" for the calves. It is just the thing for weaning the calves as soon as they can be taken away from the cow. Then all the milk may be sold and you get the benefit of the high creamery prices. It is absolutely the only milk substitute that contains all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and

the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for digestion. 100 lbs. makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk-Equal. Will push calves forward better and quicker than any other food. 25-lb. bag \$1.75; 100-lb. bag \$6.50. By Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense.

Don Sung—A scientific discovery—absolutely different from any ordinary stock powder or poultry tonic that you have ever tried. It aids your hens in the balanced way that Nature requires; it supplies them with the body heat and energy that they lack in cold and wet weather—it keeps them in good health, happy and singing—and IT MAKES THEM LAY. 50c Size (Contains 45 tablets) treats 15 hens one month. \$1.00 Size (Contains 135 tablets) treats 45 hens one month. All charges postpaid.

PRATT'S BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD

A perfect food for the first three weeks. Guaranteed to raise every liveable chick. 2½ lb. pkg. 30c. If postpaid, 35c. 5¼ lb. pkg. 60c. If postpaid, \$1.00. 10-lb. bags 85c. If postpaid, \$1.35. 25 lb. bags \$1.75; 50 lb. bags \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$6.00, at Buyer's Expense.

PRATT'S BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH

25 lb. bag \$1.35; 50 lb. bag \$2.50; 100 lb. bag \$4.75, at Buyer's Expense.

PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY

30c package. By mail, postpaid, 35c.

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY

You can depend on it every time. 30c pkg. By mail, postpaid, 35c.



PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving this food.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease.

26-oz. package, \$0.30, by mail, postpaid \$0.40
4-lb. package, .65, by mail, postpaid .90
12-lb. pail, 2.00, by mail, postpaid 2.25
25-lb. pail, 3.60, by mail, postpaid 4.50



CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY

For fowls that sneeze, gasp and wheeze, also have a watery discharge from nostrils and eyes. Follow directions on each box and cure will be effected. Three sizes, 30c, 60c and \$1.20. Postpaid, 35c, 65c and \$1.30.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY.

Placed in drinking water. Directions on every box.

Two sizes, 30c and 60c. Postpaid, 35c and 65c.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY

Price 60c, postpaid, 65c.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY

Price 60c, postpaid, 65c.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD

10-lb. bags 85c; 25-lb. bags \$1.75; 100-lb. bags \$6.00, at Buyer's Expense.

Pest and Disease Killers

Poisons Are Not Admitted to the Mails, so are shipped by Express or Freight only. On all other items not quoted at Postpaid prices, see front cover for amount to remit for postage.

Arsenate of Lead—The leading insecticide for spring and summer spraying either commercial or home orchardists and the standard for convenience and efficiency. For application with water or in dry form on fruit trees, potatoes, etc. It kills corn ear worms, currant worms and dozens of others. Must be sent by express or freight.

Price $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg., 30c; 1-lb. pkg., 50c. Write for quantity prices.

Fly Knocker—Is a liquid preparation from non-poisonous materials, and will not gum the hair or blister the skin. A herd of milch cows sprayed regularly through the fly season will yield on the average of 10 to 20 per cent more milk.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon \$1.00, weight 8 lbs.; gallon \$1.75 weight 15 lbs.

Dusting Sulphur—The most common fungus diseases that annoy the gardener and orchardist are Early Blight on potatoes, Scab on apples and pears, and Brown Rot on Peaches. Dusting Sulphur is good for all these and can be used by itself or in combination with Arsenate of lead, mixing the two in equal proportions. Price— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. carton, 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Dry Powdered Fungi-Bordo—Fungi-Bordo, the perfect Bordeaux Mixture true Concentrate is a dry powder which you will receive in sift-proof impervious packages. Use 8 lbs. of Dry Powdered Fungi-Bordo to fifty gallons of water will prove an effective insecticide and fungicide. 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

Formaldehyde—For the prevention of smut on grain; it is easy to apply. One bottle, diluted with 40 to 50 gallons of water is sufficient to treat thoroughly 30 bushels of wheat or barley for smut; 40 bushels of oats for smut; or 60 bushels of flax for wilt. 16-oz. bottle, \$1.00.

A Carbolic, Cresol, Coal-Tar Preparation. A disinfectant that won't poison, won't explode, won't burn. Destroys lice and mites and prevents the spreading of infectious diseases. Use Zenoleum in the incubator and get hen-hatched conditions. Dip the eggs in Zenoleum and prevent white diarrhoea. The biggest breeders in the world have adopted Zenoleum for these purposes and recommend its use to you.

16-oz. can, 50c; qt. can, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. can \$1.25; 1-gal. can, \$2.00; 5-gal. can, \$8.75. (Sent only by Express or Freight at Buyer's Expense.)

Black Leaf 40
40% Nicotine

Kills
Aphis

"Black Leaf 40"—Nicotine Sulphate—40 per cent Nicotine—This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by the Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice) Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all trees, bush and vine fruit, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

You cannot go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects. 1 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.75; 1 oz. makes 6 gallons; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 to 60 gallons.

Tobacco Dust—When dusted over young plants, it is very efficient in dispelling many kinds of bugs and in keeping the foliage free from Aphis and Lice.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$2.50.

Whale Oil Soap (Fish Oil)—Dissolve 2 ounces of soap to one gallon of water for all small fruit. For large fruit trees, shade trees, etc., use 3 ounces of soap per gallon. Very effective as a spreader for "Black Leaf 40," Nicofume, Liquid, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c.

Lime-Sulphur (Dry Form)—A good remedy for San Jose Scale; also an excellent fungicide. 1 lb. 35c; 5 lb. pkg. \$1.50.

Scalecide—The "Certain Death" to scale insects and destroys Brown Mites and Apple Leaf Roller Eggs and controls Canker Rot, Root Rot, Twig Blight, and many other fungus diseases. Without question of a doubt, the best Dormant Spray on the market today. Price: 1-qt. can 75c; shipping weight 3 lbs.; 1 gallon can \$1.75; shipping weight, 11 lbs.; 5 gal. can \$8.00; shipping weight, 50 lbs.; 30 gallon barrel \$30.00; shipping weight, 265 lbs.; 50 gallon barrel, \$45.00; shipping weight, 440 lbs.

Paris Green—Is the most positive poison there is to be had, containing the highest poison efficiency at a minimum cost.

Killing the Pests.

It is quick-acting, powerful and sure in its deadly work. For fruit trees use 1 oz. to 6 gallons water; 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 80c.

Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant—Three times as powerful as crude carbolic. A sure deodorizer, germicide, and liquid lice killer. Use it for roup, colds and other contagious diseases. $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.25; qt. 75c.

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer—For applying to body of fowl. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg. 60c; lb. 30c.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment is a carefully prepared non-poisonous, semi-liquid article with an agreeable odor, and is very destructive to the murderous lice, while harmless to the little chicks if used as directed. (It is unexcelled for killing lice on little children.) It should be remembered that powders are not effective in killing head lice, and this is the only

practical way to reach them. It will pay for itself in saving one chick. 1 oz. tube 15c; postpaid, 18c; 3 oz. tube 30c, postpaid, 35c.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy—60c, postpaid, 65c.

Rat Poison ("Gets Me Quick!")—Effective remedy against Rats, Mice, Gophers, Ants, and Squirrels. 50c; postpaid, 55c.



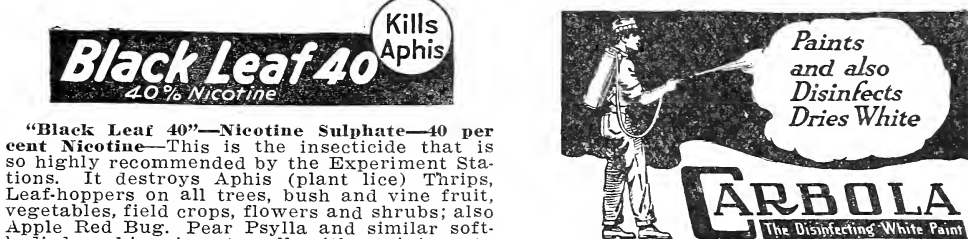
Save money by Saving Crops. It is estimated that rats and mice consume grain each year in the United States alone to the value of more than \$10,000,000. Most of this waste can be saved if Rax is given a chance. Rax is not a Poison. While it is absolutely deadly to rats and mice, it is harmless to human beings, domestic animals, poultry, and birds. It may be used anywhere with complete safety.

Rats Leave before they die. Within a few days after eating food prepared with Rax, rats and mice become feverish and seek the open air. Thus they never die indoors—always outside.

Directions are furnished with each package. One bottle is enough for an ordinary house; allow one bottle to each 500 feet of floor space in large barns, mills, etc. 75c per bottle, postpaid. 80c.

"Sure Noxem"—Controls most leaf eating insects. No mixing up, sifter-top cans; simply shake it on the plants. lb. can 35c; postpaid, 45c.

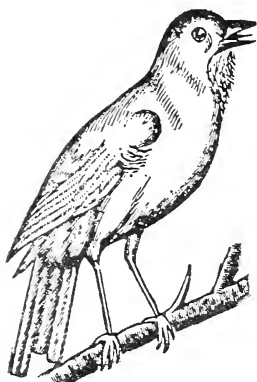
Zenoleum.



The disinfecting, germ-killing white paint. Saves time, money, labor. It paints and disinfects at one time. Better than white-wash, as it will not chip or crack off. Dries white and stays on. Carbola is neither poisonous nor caustic, but will disinfect. Every poultryman and dairyman should use Carbola to keep buildings clean and sanitary. Trial pkg. 40c; 10 lb. pkg. \$1.50; 50 lb. bag \$6.25; 200 lb. bag, \$22.00.

Tree Tanglefoot—A sticky compound similar to that used in making fly-paper. One pound makes ten lineal feet of band. One application remains sticky for three months. Good protection against all crawling insects and for tree surgery. Superior to anything on the market. lb. pkg. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 20 lbs. \$8.75; 25 lbs. \$10.50.

Bird Supplies and Canary Birds



CANARY BIRDS

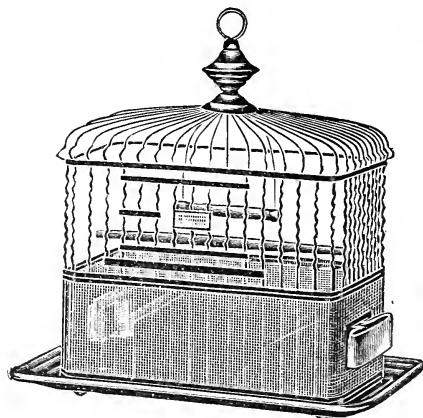
Every singer we sell is known by us to be a singer. We do not send out trial or exchange birds. State the amount you wish to pay and leave the selection to us. All birds are graded as to singing qualities and range of notes.

HARTZ MOUNTAIN STRAIN

These are the popular singers and usually are mixed in plumage. Considered the most vigorous. Price ranges from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each depending on range and quality of song.

ST. ANDREASBURG ROLLERS

With the wonderful soft-toned rolling notes. \$10.00 to \$15.00 each, depending on song.



CAGE EQUIPMENT

Seed and Water Cups, "Single Point" opal, Porcelain also glass, either 2 for 35c, each	\$0.20
Seed and Water Cups, open top, "Tulip Cup," opal, porcelain, also glass, either 2 for 35c; each	.20
Seed and Water Cups, closed top, "Shell," opal, porcelain, also glass, either	.20
Canary Cups, 2 inches diameter, small round opal, 3 for 35c, each	.15
Cuttle Bone Holder, Hendrix No. 1, to hold small piece in place	.15
Bath Dishes, porcelain, oval shape, medium size; 2 for 45c each	.25
Bath Dishes, glass, oval shape, medium size; 2 for 35c; each	.20
Bird Cage Nests, wire cloth, 4 inches diameter; 2 for 45c; each	.25

Nesting Hair; per package	.10
Cage Spring, single coil, brass, heavy; each	.35
Cage Spring, single, with 2-ft. ladder chain, adjustable; each	.35
Cage Spring, double coil, brass, prevents cage swinging; each	.40
Cage Bracket, brass plated heavy; swinging No. 7 wire; 12-inch; each	.35

BIRD CAGES

Brass Cages—Splendid assortment of sizes and styles. The prices range from \$4.50 to \$15.00 each.

Traveling Cages—\$1.00 each.

Breeding Cages—Assorted sizes. Prices from \$5.50 to \$7.50 each.

you wish to pay we will guarantee full and satisfactory values for amount remitted.

BIRD FOOD AND

REMEDIES

POSTPAID PRICES

Bird Seed, Purity Brand, best mixed lb.	\$0.30
Bird Sand, gray imported, lb.	.15
Oats, Hulled, special size, lb.	.20
Sunflower, for parrots, lb.	.25
Flax Seed, medicinal laxative, lb.	.25
Cuttle Bone, 10c a piece; ½ lb.	.35
Bird Manna, in cakes ready to attach to cage, each	.20
Bird Bitters, Iron Tonic, per bottle	.25
Nestling Food, Spratt's, package	.25
Song Restorer, valuable tonic	.25
Lice and Mite Powder, with guns	.25

Soil Builders and Fertilizers



Nitragin is an old, reliable inoculator. At the low price of 20 to 35 cents per acre you cannot afford to sow legumes without it. Nitragin is put up in the modern ventilated package; in a rich, soil-like packing medium. The contents are always fresh, living bacteria to feed your plants. Easy to use.

EVERY GARDEN NEEDS NITRAGIN

1/4 Bushel size	\$0.40	Postage	4c
1/2 Bushel size	.60	Postage	5c
1 Bushel size	1.00	Postage	7c
5 Bushel size	4.75	Postage	10c
Garden (peas, beans, sweet peas, 3 in one pkg.)	.20	Postage	2c

State what crop you want the Nitragin for.

INOCULATING BACTERIA (Soil Builders)

Humogerm puts nitrogen in your soil at a cost of practically nothing. The process is simple. Inoculated roots will deposit 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. of nitrogen to the acre—equivalent to ½-ton of nitrate of soda. In this way you secure fertility for succeeding crops at a cost of a few cents. Specify crop and number of bushels you wish to inoculate: or, order by number, giving size or sizes. The can unit designations are on the bushel basis; for example, the 1 bu. size contains sufficient culture to thoroughly inoculate 1 bu. legume seed, any variety. ¼ bu. 35c; ½ bu. 60c; 1 bu. \$1.00; 2½ bu. \$2.25. Special garden size for peas, beans and sweet peas, 25c.

FERTILIZERS

Ground Bone-Meal—An excellent fertilizer for all gardening purposes; particularly adapted for fruit trees, roses, and all nursery stock. Should be forked in the soil in the fall if possible. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

Groz-It—Pulverized sheep and cow manure. No odor, dried ready for use. Exceptionally good for lawns, golf greens, and gardens generally. 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Stim-U-Plant—An all-the-year fertilizer for garden and house plants—An odorless, highly concentrated plant-food in tablet form, with guaranteed chemical analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash. The proportions are accurate, there is no unnecessary filler, and in this form you are able to apply plant-food exactly when and where and as needed. Order Stim-U-Plant tablets with your seed and plant order. 10 tablets 15c; 30 tablets 25c; 100 for 75c; 1,000 for \$3.50.

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food—Is a complete and odorless fertilizer for house plants; flowers, lawns, vegetables, shrubbery and fruit orchard, containing nutritive, restorative and color forming elements in soluble form. Producing vigorous, healthy growth and a profusion of flowers and fruit. 5 oz. can 25c, if postpaid 30c; 12 oz. can 45c; if postpaid, 50c.

Reference Tables

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. Apart Inches	No. Plants	Dis. Apart Inches	No. Plants	Dis. Apart Inches	No. Plants	Dis. Apart Feet	No. Plants
12x 1	522,720	24x24	10,890	36x36	4,840	5x 5	1,743
12x 3	174,240	30x 1	209,088	42x12	12,448	8x 1	5,445
12x12	43,560	30x 6	34,848	42x24	6,223	8x 3	1,815
16x 1	392,040	30x12	17,424	42x36	4,143	8x 8	680
18x 1	348,480	30x16	13,068	48x12	10,890	10x 1	4,856
18x 3	116,160	30x20	10,454	48x18	7,790	10x 6	728
18x12	29,040	30x24	8,712	48x24	5,445	10x10	435
18x18	19,360	30x30	6,970	48x30	4,356	12x 1	3,630
20x 1	313,635	36x 3	58,080	48x36	3,630	12x 6	736
20x20	15,881	36x12	14,520	48x48	2,723	12x12	802
24x 1	261,360	36x18	9,680	60x36	2,901	16x 1	2,722
24x18	15,520	36x24	7,260	60x48	2,178	16x16	170

Quantity of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre

	Quantity per acre		Quantity per acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants....	6 ozs.	Grass, Sudan, drilled or broad-	18-20 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants....	1 lb.	" casted	
Asparagus Roots	1,000-7,250	" Sheep's Fescue, Wood	25-30 lbs.
Barley	100-120 lbs.	" Meadow	20-25 lbs.
Beans, dwarf, 1 lb. to every 100		" Italian Rye	20-25 lbs.
ft. of drill	60-90 lbs.	" English, or Perennial Rye.	25-30 lbs.
Beans, pole, 1 lb. to 100 hills....	30-40 lbs.	" Orchard, Fowl Meadow....	25-40 lbs.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of		" Red Top, Chaff Seed.....	10-12 lbs.
drill	7 lbs.	" Timothy	5-8 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of		Hemp, for Seed	40-50 lbs.
drill	5 lbs.	Hemp, for Fibre	10,000-15,000
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 ozs.	Horse Radish, roots	2 ozs.
Broom Corn	6-8 lbs.	Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	4 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000		Kohl Rabi, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 lbs.
plants	2 ozs.	Leek, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 lbs.
Buckwheat	25-30 lbs.	Lettuce, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill..	5 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 ozs.	Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill..	1-3 lbs.
Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 10 ft. of drill.....	3 to 4 lbs.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills....	2-4 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Nasturtium, 2 Ozs. to 100 feet of	
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.....	2 ozs.	drill	15 lbs.
Chicory	2-4 lbs.	Oats	60-75 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.	6-8 lbs.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
" Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	15-20 lbs.	Onion Seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4-5 lbs.
" Crimson or Scarlet.....	12-15 lbs.	Onion Seed, for Sets	40-50 lbs.
" Large Red and Medium....	12-15 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 lb. to 20 ft. of drill..	250-300 lbs.
" Esparsette or Sainfoin....	30 lbs.	Parsnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill..	3 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 ozs.	Parsley, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill...	3 lbs.
Corn, Pop	4-6 lbs.	Peas, Garden, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of	
" Sweet, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 100 hills....	8-10 lbs.	drill	60-90 lbs.
" Jerusalem, in drills.....	4-5 lbs.	Peas, Field	100-120 lbs.
" Jerusalem, for Fodder.....	40-50 lbs.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 ozs.
" Field, in hills	8-10 lbs.	Potatoes, cut Tubers	400-600 lbs.
" Kaffir, in drills.....	4-5 lbs.	Pumpkins, 3 ozs. to 100 hills.....	2-4 lbs.
" Kaffir, for Fodder.....	40-50 lbs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill....	10-12 lbs.
Cress, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	12 lbs.	Rye	80-100 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1-3 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill....	8 lbs.
Dill, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	5 lbs.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill...	8 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants....	4 ozs.	Spurry	15 lbs.
Endive, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill....	4 lbs.	Sugar Cane, in drills	5-6 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	30-40 lbs.	Sugar Cane, broadcast	40-50 lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of		Savory, Summer, 1 pkt. to 100 ft.	
drill		of drill	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....		Sunflower, Mammoth Russian....	8 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for lawns,		Squash, Summer, 4 ozs. to 100	
1 lb. to 200 square ft....	80-100 lbs.	hills	2 lbs.
" Kentucky Blue, for pasture.	25-30 lbs.	Squash, Winter, 8 ozs. to 100 hills.	2 lbs.
" Meadow Fescue, or Eng-		Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants.....	1 oz.
lish Blue	20-25 lbs.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 ozs.
" Hungarian and Millet.....	25-30 lbs.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill....	1-3 lbs.
" Mixed Lawn	70-80 lbs.	Vetches	100-120 lbs.
" Red Top, fancy, clean, solid.	8-10 lbs.	Wheat	60-75 lbs.
" Bromus Inermis	25-30 lbs.		



VOGELER SEED COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH